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### ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883.

No. 50, Vol. XXXVI.

### Sorgo Department.

The Champaign Sugar-works reports 151,000 pounds of raw sugar as the crop of 1883; the Sterling, Kan., works, owned here, upward of 200,000. This, under all the adverse circumstances, may be considered a good showing, and is un-questionably the prelude to a storm of sugar music some years ahead.

In localities where amber cane has In localities where amber cane has been grown for sugar this year it should not be forgotten that its seed, ground and separated from the husk, makes an admirable substitute for buckwheat flour. The farmer who grows amber sugar cane may thus supply himself with food and with sweet to make it more palatable.

Regarding the sorghum sugar industry in Kansas, M. Day, Jr., writes the Buffalo Express that two of the refineries have reported unqualified success, this season. One is managed by M. E. Scoville, late of the Illinois University, and the other by Perfessor Sugaran Scoville, late of the Illinois University, and the other by Professor Swenson, late agricultural chemist in the State University at Madison, Wis. This latter refinery is owned in New York and cost \$100,000. The two companies cultivated 3,000 acres of cane, and the yield will be from 700 to 800 pounds of sugar per acre and from 60 to 75 gallons of sirup, Roth sugar and sirup are endirely free Both sugar and sirup are entirely free from the sorghum flavor.

From all parts of the country we have encouraging evidences of a desire to attend the coming convention of the Miss-issippi Valley Cane Growers' Association to be held in St. Louis January 16-18 next. Cane growers from all the country around are anxious to attend the meet ing to listen to the addresses and the discussions resulting therefrom. They know more than they did four years ago; and the more they know the more they want to learn, realizing as they do that in the cultivation and working up of Northern sugar cane, "knowledge is nower."

We expect to have present the States, to afford farmers an opportunity of gleaning information that shall aid them in the years to come, enable them to make a better article and command a

It will be distinctly understood that all interested in cane culture will be welcome; they may become members of the Association on payment of the annual subscription fee of one dollar, and enjoy all the henefits and publicant of the annual subscription fee of one dollar, and enjoy all the benefits and privileges of member-ship during the three days' meeting, and as well aid in the conduct and manage-ment of the Association.

By all means should the cane growers

of this entire neighborhood turn out en-masse if they would learn the best meth-ods of the best men in the country.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: About four EDITOR RURAL WORLD: About four weeks ago I sent you two samples of sirup by express, charges prepaid, and have not heard from them. Will you please be kind enough to state whether you received them or not, and greatly oblige. Yours Truly, J. F. PORTER. Red Wing, Minn., Dec. 6.

They have been received and tasted by a large number of persons, and pronounced of most excellent quality.

Oxford, Ohio.

Oxford, Ohio.

From Dakota.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I feel so much better, after seeing our Sorgo Department on first page of the RURAL WORLD, that I concluded I would write one more letter for it anyhow, if I am located away up north in Dakota. I think more than likely, that our Illinois man, whose mocking bird hatched after if a dry season, at the expense of the More, that for concluded I would write concluded a would write concluded a way up north in Dakotta. It is not the world again. Mr. Editor, we are not at all, and the proposal again. Mr. Editor, we are not at all, and the proposal again. Mr. Editor, we are not at all, and the proposal again. Mr. Editor, we are not at all, and the proposal again. Mr. Editor, we are not at all, and the proposal again. Mr. Editor, we are not at all, a

ture, being a black loam with considera-ble sand, and a mari subsoil, that it forces a quick and strong growth, and rich in sweetness, so that with an ordinary season we can make a good show-ing with sorghum. Mind that Dakota was not alone to have early frost; Minne-sota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Northern lowa suffered as bad from frost on same date, and in some localities more. And the reason why I think we are not discouraged about raising cane in Dakota, is because there is more inquiry for seed to blot carriery than I arrow heard to blot carriery than I arrow heard to plant next spring than I ever heard before this time of the year. And let me say here, that those having good seed, will do a good thing to advertise the same in the RURAL WORLD, that we may all know where to get it to plant early next spring. I am going to try and send in a few more names for the RURAL WORLD, for

it certainly is one of the best papers printed, for the farmer. Now. readers, let us do more for the sorgo department of our paper, for we are again placed at the front, let us keep worthy of the place. Do not become discouraged because of early frosts, bad seed, and a little poor sirup, but see to it. get good pure early varieties of seed, plant early, on good suitable land, don't wait until all the suitable land, don't wait until all the other crops are planted and maybe half cultivated before you think of planting the cane patch, go at it as though you meant business, and I will insure it to pay you as well, if not better than anything else you can raise on the same amount of land and labor.

We are having the finest weather I ever saw this time of year; the roads are almost as smooth as a floor, and every

almost as smooth as a floor, and every-body in the best of spirits in our new homes. No snow yet. B. K. P. Miller, Hand Co., Dakota, Dec. 1, 1883.

### Soils For Cane. W. DEMING OF LAFAYETTE, IND. SUGAR REFINERY.

The complete success of the Northern cane industry as an exclusive business depends very much upon the selection of the soil, much more perhaps than any one thing-unless it be the absence of

early frosts. This subject has been well considered and much has been written upon it. We and much has been written upon it. We have reports from nearly everywhere of most wonderful yields of cane, and its products, from nearly all soils until one almost believes that one soil is as good as arother. All soils are not alike affected by seasons; a good soil for this season may do poorly the next and vice versa. It is generally supposed that heat is necessary to the full development of its saccharine strength. We would therefore hardly expect the best results from clay soils but rather from a light sandy soil.

A clay soil with gravel or sand subsoil or well undermined so that surface wa-ter readily passes off without waiting the slow process of evaporation by solar heat is in my opinion the very best soil for cane. Clay is slow to feel the Springs warmth, seed germinate slowly in it, should be fall plowed, and if foul may be

ammonia taken from the soil.

Any soil treated to an excess of strong manure, not well decomposed, has the

same effect on sirup.

There are many other soils that vary from the foregoing by having a slight excess of sand or clay as the case may be. Of all of these it is impossible to

speak.

In conclusion, I would say that either clay or sandy soils are good for sirup, while the latter is best for sugar.

Some experts claim they can work cane grown on bottom lands for either sirup or sugar with equally good results as from the upland. This I believe is opposed to the experience of practical workers.

As bottom lands often vary somewhat an actual test will best determine their

### adaptability. West Point, Ind., Dec. 5th, 1883

Not a Sorghum Enthusiast.

"Prof. W. I. Chamberlain, Secretary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, ex-presses very grave doubts whether sorpresses very grave doubts whether sor-ghum will ever pay to raise in that state, and questions whether the manufacture of sugar and sirup will ever become a paying business there. The circum-stance that silk worms pay in certain parts of the world does not go to show that they can be made profitable in Ohio or any of the Northern states. He sug-gests that sugar raising may be safely gests that sugar raising may be safely left to countries enjoying a tropical climate, while less favored regions pay attention to producing grain, apples, horses, animals intended for supplying meat, butter and cheese. These are suggestions which the department of agriculture at Washington would do well to consider. It has been engaged for several years lin working up a "sorghum boom," but it is very doubtful if the country has been benefited by it. Great expense has been incurred in making country has been benefited by it. Great expense has been incurred in making analyses of cane juice and showing the amount of sugar that it is possible to make from it. The report of every success in growing cane and of making sirup has been published and distributed throughout the country. In regard to the great number of failures it has preserved strict silence. For all the departserved strict silence. For all the department has published the agricultural public would never know that there had been any failures. This has been a very unfair way to treat the subject. The public should have information on both sides, and not the favorable reports alone. The department, to be fair in the matter, should publish the list of failures to produce cane and to make the manufacture of sugar and sirup profita-

ble."
Of course what Mr. Chamberlain doesn't know about the Northern sugar doesn't know about the Northern sugar cane isn't worth knowing. He has probably practiced on his own farm for many years and in the laboratory. Is possibly an expert who se evidence would be worth something if cross examined. If the RURAL WORLD knows anything of the estimate in which the agricultural press of the country is in the habit of speaking of the policy of the U. S. Department of Agriculture respecting this have not heard from them. Will you please be kind enough to state whether you received them or not, and greatly oblige. Yours Truly, J. F. PORTER.
Red Wing, Minn, Dec. 6.
They have been received and tasted by a large number of persons, and pronounced of most excellent quality.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I had in one and two-thirds acres of orange cane, which made 208 gallons of 'sirup. Total cost of raising and delivery at the mill, \$27. Cost of making sirup at 20 cents, \$41.60, total, \$88.60. Sirup sold at 50 cents, \$104; fifty bushels of seed sold at 40 cents, \$20, leaves, one ton, \$8.60, total receipts, \$132, showing a profit per acre of \$38.04. Hope to be in attendance at the coming convention in St. Louis in JanOxford, Ohio.

The plant of the policy of the U. S. Despating of t

We had a pleasant and profitable visit last Monday from A. C. Sealy, one of our most reliable farmers, who lives about three and a half miles from Columbia, and who has been devoting considerable attention to sorghum for some years. He brought us a very pretty sample of sugar made by him, and gave us an account of his experience. During the past season he had in about five acres of

the sirup a salty taste-due to salts of and has been in use 16 years and his power is an old condemned government mule, and he lacks the means to operate on a larger scale. He says that the above crop on the 1

He says that the above crop on the 1-4 acres was raised on new ground and planted thick, and his experience as to its effect on the land is that it does not injure the soil more than other ordinary good crops, and he has run the same land good crops, and he has the sowed wheat in it 5 or 6 years and then sowed wheat than or rye. It requires no more labor than corn. His time for cutting is before the grain hardens and when it is in the dough state, and even when it has some milk in it .- Columbia, Tenn., Herald.

### Diffusion.

The Department chemist says the ex-periments at Washington in sorghum-sugar manufacture have now closed. The best results have at last been reached by what is known as a system of dif-fusion. This process comprises the chipping of the reeds into fine particles by a machine acting like a lead-pencil by a machine acting like a lead-pencil sharpener, but on an immense scale. When chipped the sorghum is placed in a battery of iron or copper cells, where warm water is turned on and allowed to percolate through the mass until it reaches the last cell. Eighty per cent of saccharine matter has been extracted in this way out of a total of S8. The process is not a new one. It has been used extensively for the past 25 years in countries where beet sugar is made, and has tries where beet sugar is made, and has gradually driven all other systems out. Commissioner Loring will not ask for any further appropriations for depart. ment experiments. In his report he will recommend an appropriation of \$1000 for each State, to be expended by the State Agricultural Association in the purchase or leasing of 10 acres of land for the exor leasing of 10 acres of land for the experimental planting of sorghum; these 10 acres to be composed of sections of two acres in different parts of the State, so that climate and topographic influences can be studied and reported. Of the popularity of this scheme the commissioner has no doubt, as it will be in his opinion, a miniature river and harbor bill, where all the state delegations are conally interested. The total proare equally interested. The total productions of sorghum at private manufactories during the present year will reach, in round numbers, 1,250,000 pounds. Half of this has been made at Rio Grande, New Jersey, and the rest in Kansas and Illinois. The cost per

Kansas and Illinois. The cost per pound at these places, is not, it is be-lieved, so great as at the government institution .- Boston Advertizer.

The genial satire of the last sentence is refreshing. Query: If it takes the government ten years to build a custom house at a cost of \$7,000,000, how long would it take a farmer to build a barn? If the successful cultivation of northern cane and the placing of its product on the market at naving prices had dependent

the market at paying prices had depend-ed on the United States Government, sugar therefrom would not for fifty years hence have been placed on the market at eight cents per pound at a profit. It has taken the farmer to do this, without aid or assistance from Washington or any of the employees of the Department of

to say now, that not only has the half not been told but that scores of farmers have testified through our own columns to a tair success never dreamed of in any report issued since Dr. Loring was made Commissioner. We have no idea of the advantages possessed by Mr. Chamberlain for the aequisition of correct information, or the amount of credibility to be attached to any opinion expressed by him; but on general principles are disposed to think he would not make a very good case if confronted by two or three farmers of his own state taking the other side of the question.

Sorghum in Tennessee.

We had a pleasant and profitable visit last Monday from A. C. Sealy, one of our most reliable farmers, who lives about depicted by B. F. J. would hardly be possible in a maple country. The soil is adapted to it in Ohio, and out for the maple sweets, good success would attend its production upon a large scale. Whenever it is planted here to stay, it must be done much in the same way as cheese factories are conducted. The factory must be first erected, and then the farmer induced to grow cane and sell it, as he does of his form.

way never before heard of, providing evaporators, galvanized fron tankage, tin buckets, and well constructed sugar-houses. What is yet more wonderful, walls filled with sawdust. sugaring now commences in the fall, wood, repairs, &c., being now attended to instead of during the first "run;" showing that securing better products, and all that is or can be made from them, is the rule of the maple sugar makers. The result is that the average quality has been greatly advanced, and the market demand has been widely extended. This is good news for those who like maple flavor, but it need not of necessity refuse place to well made, and unadultered sorghum strups and sugars."

There are many things said and sug-

gested in the foregoing from a correspondent to the Country Gentleman, worthy of thought, and others, again, worthy of thought, and others, again, that are known to be erroneous by those who have skill and experience in the cultivation of Northern sugar cane and the manufacture of its produce. The "I think," and "It may be said," in first paragraph, indicates that the writer knows nothing of what he is writing about; hence "the many reasons to explain this" are naturally understood to be fallacious. The idea of the maple sirup and sugar sections of the Western Reserve exporting sugar and, there-Reserve exporting sugar and, therefore, placing Sorghum at a disadvantage is one of the most absurd propositions that has yet appeared in print. One would suppose from the pretentions of the writer and his manner of putting things, that, because maple sugar and sirup was ex ported (?) from the Western Reserve by the \$100,-000 worth, that, therefore the people of that favored section imported no sugar or sirup; and that being the case there was no need of the culture of the or strup; and the culture of the there was no need of the culture of the Northern sugar cane. Seldom have we met with so frivolous an argument in an intelligent newspaper deprecating the culture of sorghum.

### Kansas Sorghum Sugar.

The editor of the Grocer is in receipt of a sample of sugar from the sor-ghum sugar works at Sterling, Kansas, which are under the superintendence of Prof. Scoville, who, in connection with his associate, Prof. Weber, organized his associate, Prof. Weber, organized the Champaign Sugar Company, which made such a success last year—the first of its operation, and is doing still better this year. Part of the stock of the Sterling Company is owned by stockholders in the Champaign Company, though it is under independent management. The sample before us is a beautiful clean fine graphed sugar with a ful, clean, fine grained sugar, with a sharp, hard crystal, and with slight tinge of yellow in color. It is almost a pure white, entirely free from any flavor that would distinguish it from the best grade of Louisiana centrifugal sugar; would grade as an off A. It is being made, as is also that at Champaign, under what is known as the Weber and Scoville process—a process devised by those gentle-men as the result of 'heir scientific in-vestigations into the qualities of the juices of the sorghum cane, and the best methods of converting it into sugar.

### Agricultural.

houses, a few conditions which must be imperatively complied with, and without which success is impossible, no matter how expensive the structure may be. These, and the most important points to be observed in building less houses. There are, in the construction of ice-

He says:

If the soil on which the house is to

walls filled with sawdust.

The ice should be cut with a saw into regular blocks, so that they will pack snugly. Of course, the thicker the ice the better; but carefully packed ice will keep if only three luches thick, provided it is properly packed in freezing weather.

it is properly packed in freezing weather.

When the filling begins, cover the entire floor with a layer of sawdust, tanbark, chaff, or cut straw, six inches or a foot deep. A space a foot wide should be left between the walls of the house and the pile of ice. Where the ice is to be piled lay down a floor of straight-edged boards to cut off the air and keep the ice layers level. Cover this floor with a thick layer of sawdust, and as the ice is laid down fill in the space around the pile with sawdust and pack closely. This filling is to be added as the ice pile is built up. Over the top layer of ice put a liberal coating of sawdust, or whatever material has been used for the heat-excluding blanket. heat-excluding blanket.

### Report of the State Board of Agriculture of The annual report of the State Board

The annual report of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri, for 1882, is just out. Nearly a year after it should have been published and hastily gotten up. No wonder Missouri is so backward. One of the best States in the West but much behind her younger sisters in the matter of progress. After the deliberation of the Board of Agriculture for nearly a year we had a right to expect something comprehensive and complete. But what have we got? a report in name and that is all. What does it say about the crops of the State? The wheat yield, the corn yield, the number of live stock in her borders? Not a word. What progress in the matter of wealth did agricultural Missouri make in 1882? On this subject the report is as silent as the tomb. How much land is there in the State under cultivation, and how much subject the report is as silent as the tomb. How much land is there in the State under cultivation, and how much uncultivated, you will never learn through the report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1882. Nor will you find anything about the hay or the potato crop, nor anything else that will tend to advertise the State and set forth her capabilities or the progress of our agriculture and its relative standing with other States. No, but you will find page after page of experiments and reductions by the State Agricultural College. These are well enough in their way and plenty worthy to be published in bulletins by the College, but it is very poor matter with which to make up an agricultural report of a State. There are also a number of contributions upon the different agricultural subjects, such as you might expect to find in the report of a State. There are also a number of contributions upon the different agricultural subjects, such as you might expect to find in the weekly agricultural press. And in their way written very well, but hardly the thing one would make up the body of the annual report of the State Board of Agriculture of one of the best agricultural States in the Union. We had far better have had no report at all than to have such a one as has been sent forth. Kansas in her poorest days never dared issue anything like it, and as to comparing it with similar reports from Illinois and Iowa, bordering States, and much like Missouri in soil and products, we blush to think ot it.

The above from the Kansas City Live be observed in building ice-houses, are well described by a writer in the Century. Secretary of the Missouri State Board is Secretary of the Missouri State Board is overworked and underpaid; that the legthe soil on which the house is to stand is sandy, and has a gentle slope, there is nothing to do but to dig a cellar about two feet deep and fill it with stones. Cover the upper layers with smaller stones and sand. This will make the floor on which the lee is to rest. The get it, and no time from his multifarious

Those of our readers who have had experience in selling and shipping wool will do the fraternity a favor by telling through tife columns of the RURAL WORLD the result of their experience. We understand that the majority of western shippers have found a western have for a year or two past, got better western shippers have found a western buyer for a year or two past, got better prices and the cash in hand; whilst by shipping to eastern commission men some complain that they have not got as much for their wool, nor the money for from three to four months. How is it with you, brethen? We have time now to discuss this and a number of other to discuss this and a number of other

Colonel: Will you please give the names of some parties who breed the Scotch Collie Shepherd dog. 1 wish to purchase one from some reliable party.

—E. D., Arrow Root, Mo.

Address W. Atlee Burpee, & Co. Philadelphia, Pa., as per their advertisement in our Breeders' directory. See others on the same page.

Sheep are now much cheaper than usual, in consequence of the low price of wool and of meas coming together. Hence this is the time when many short-sighted farmers will sacrifice their flocks. The more sagacious have always found that when sheep are very low is a good

Candid Texans admit the necessity for every sheep raiser to produce feed for his flocks. Experience has shown that the flocks. Experience has shown that the frosts and snows and high winds are no more comfortable or nourishing to sheep in Texas than in New England. Necessity will bring all thrifty sheep raisers in Texas to feeding their animals during the storms of winter, and economy will dictate the raising of the necessary fodder, tather than its purchase at distant points.

TANNING SKINS .- In tanning without the fur, put the skins in lime-water till the hair comes off readily. Clean the flesh side by scraping thoroughly with a dull knife. Then take, for a gallon of dull knife. Then take, for a gallon of soft water in a wooden or earthen vessel, two ounces of oil of vitriol, one-half gill of salt, and two ounces of alum. If the size or a sheep-skin, put in the liquor and stir constantly thirty minutes; smaller skins, less time. Now tack them up in the shade, and when nearly dry pull with the hands; they will be tough, white, soft, and moths will never trouble them.

them.

A recipe for tanning bear, deer, sheep or calf skins, with hair off or on: Take 1-2 oz. powdered alum, 3-4 lb. starch, 1-2 oz. sulphuric acid, 2 1-2 gallons water, in large shallow vessel. Put the several ingredients into the water in the order named. Place the hide or pelt to be tanned on the surface of the mixture thus formed, the flesh side down. This will permit the hair or fur, if any on the hide, to retain its natural wave. Let the hide remain in the mixture forty-eight hours, after which take it out and let it hang over a pole to drain for half eight hours, after which take it out and let it hang over a pole to drain for half an hour or more; after which beat or hit it with light strokes of a smooth round stick until quite soft and pliable. If not soft or pliable enough from the first dressing, place the hide or peit again in the liquid and let it remain so for a day, after which take out and treat as before. Care should be taken not to let the sun shine on the skin while in mixture or while being dressed, as in such case the skin has a tendency to crack and crisp up. If desirable to give the hide a dark color, put into the mixture 2 oz. tincture of iron. If the tanning mixture, after of iron. If the tanning mixture, after use, is put away in close vessels, it will retain its strength to be used again and

### Mutton.

The question of devoting more attention to mutton is yearly attracting attention, and will in the years to come. We therefore give space for an address by Mr. Joel Q. Thompson, of Vernon Co., Mo., on this subject:

From the earliest ages sheep-raising has occupied an important part in the industries of man, for their flesh as well as their wool. What the kind or quality was at the beginning we can only conjecture, presuming nature was conservative, neither given for their flesh or wool alone; not a sheep one-fifth its weight alone; not a sheep one affth its weight in wool, not the magnificent careass of the Cotswold, over proportioned with fat, but the medium, with its wholesome flesh and reasonable weight of fleece, active in some degree, and able to take care

for itself.

The changes from generation to generation, through the necessity and fancy of men and locality, has materially changed the original type; nevertheless all along the lapse of time has furnished an unlimited supply of wholesome and cheap meat. To-day in their carcass we have the healthlest, cheapest and best meat in the world. Physicians say it is more conducive to health than beet or hog meat. It is so easily digested that the most delicate stomach can receive it. ceive it.

that the most delicate stomach can receive it.

According to the experiment of Sir J. B. Laws, 8 1-2 pounds of dry food increased the weight'of a sheep as much as 12 1-2 pounds did cattle. A few sheep on each farm gleaning the pastures would turn into profit that which would otherwise be lost. Looking over the sales of sheep on the St. Louis markets, shows that there is a sad neglect of first-class mutton among the breeders of the West. It should be encouraging to the mutton breeder that there is a broad opening ahead, if what we have said be true, with all the advantages our State possesses, is it not passing strange that our people have so little of it to eat. If we would consume more mutton, less pork and bacon, we would have fewer pale faces among our dear families and less doctor hills. It hank have fewer pale faces among our dear families, and less doctor bills. I thank my Maker that we, as a nation, are learning the worth of mutton and are

learning the worth of mutton and are eating more.

I wish to say before discussing the merits and demerits of the different breeds that my experience has been confined to four breeds, viz: Cotswold, Merino, Southdown, Leicester, and in the absence of tame grasses, which we are just now introducing, I experimented solely for the purpose of learning which breed was best adapted to my locality. I have drawn a satisfactory conclusion that the improved Southdown of to-day is the most profitable sheep for mutton. I am aware of the fact that some of the others possess advantages over them. The Southdowns are better mothers, es-

lificacy. The advantages of the Merino are, they shear heavier fleeces and thrive on less feed than the Southdown. They are longer maturing and are smaller. I do not think they would store up more weight, to the amount of food consumed. An experienced stock dealer once remarked to me that he could spring the St. Louis market any time twenty-five cents on the hundred with a car-load of

Southdowns.

The cross between the Merino and Southdown was of all, the most satisfactory for a cross breed. I do not favor a cross at all, but if it must come, I prefer a large-framed, long-stapled Merino ram on the Southdown ewe. In this cross the constitution is the best. The good qualities of the Southdown flesh to a great degree is retained, and of good marketable size. The more blood of the Southdown and Meriuo, the better they keep on dry feed during our long cold winters, and more liable to endure our

winters, and more liable to endure our hot dry summers.

My practice is to have lambs come in March, and have them ready for the butcher at two years old, when muton bears the highest price. I begin early in the fall, previous to selling, as the pasture gives way, by feeding corn. or turn on rye pasture; at any rate see they do not lose their flesh before whiter sets in once poor, they cannot be made fat do not lose their flesh before winter sets in; once poor, they cannot be made fat that winter. As winter approaches, gradually increase the corn and good green fodder; they husk and shell cheaper than 1 can. During muddy weather feed husked corn in troughs. By the first of December have them on full feed, all the corn, prairie hay and fodder they will eat, with an occasional feed of oats; salt often and furnish plenty of good water. Great care should be used not to over-feed at beginning; they consume 11-2 to 2 pounds per day of grain, and on an average gain oneof grain, and on an average gain one-fourth of a pound in weight. The crosses of the Cotswold, Leleester and Southdown, without the Merino blood, averaged 125 to 140 pounds. The half-bred Merinos weighed 110 to 115 pounds.

### Care of Breeding Ewes.

The value or a crop of lambs depends The value or a crop of lambs depends entirely on three things: The value of the dam; the breeding qualities of the sire, and by no means least on the care that has been bestowed on the ewes during pregnancy. In this section the custom is to turn the ram with the ewes from October 20 to November 10, with a tendency to begin earlier each year. Our most careful flockmasters now practice combing the ram to the ewes one at coupling the ram to the ewes one at a time instead of allowing him to run with the flock. This plan is greatly in advantage of the old one, and will, I think, be generally practiced in a very few years. By this method the shepherd knows to a certainty whether all the ewes have been served or not, and the strength and vigor of the ram 's preserved, allowing him to serve more ewes than otherwise possi-

As I have said in a previous article, sheep should be sent into the winter in the best possible condition, and this is the best possible condition, and this is especially important in the case of breeding ewes. The reproduction of her species places a double duty on the ewes, and the extra strain on her strength should be prepared for by feeding her a generous diet of food that will augment her vitality and at the same time have no tendency to cause her to lay on fat. A fat ewe is not in best breeding order, and the flockmaster should use every precaution to keep his ewes vigorous

ing fat.

Breeding ewes should never be fed oil meal, oil cake nor cotton seed, for abortions are sure to follow the feeding of tions are sure to follow the feeding of them. Neither should a large amount of roots be fed to them, although an occasional ration may be given them by way of variety, without injury, and I think without doing any special good. It is a good plan to have a piece of winter pasture on which to turn breeding ewes on fine days in the winter, and if this is not to be had, it is indispensible that they have a lot in which they can take exercise whenever the weather permits.

have a lot in which they can take exercise whenever the weather permits.

A party of breeding ewes should always be cared for by the same person, and should be treated gently, never rushed through a gate or gap, and never be clubbed, kicked or worrled with a dog. They should be fed regularly and at the same time each day. If this plan is carried out they will soon learn when feeding time is, and will not worry themselves uselessly.

When lambing time comes the ewes should be watched carefully, and those which show signs of yeaning their lambs soon should be placed in a compartment by themselves, and as fast as the lambs are dropped they and their dams stould be separated from the main flock. This saves the young lamb from being run over by the sheep, and in many cases causes a young ewe to care for her lamb when she would otherwise have disowned it. Young ewes frequently disown their lambs, and this is especially the case. when she would otherwise have disowned it. Young ewes frequently disown their lambs, and this is especially the case when she is in poor condition and has but a small supply of milk. My remedy for a case of this kind is to put the ewe and lamb into a box rack and leave them alone. In nine cases out of ten this is all that is necessary to do, but in extreme cases I hold the ewe and let the lamb suck a few times and have no more trouble.

snearing. In the fall, about November 1, fifteen or eighteen of these same ewes dropped lambs, the result of letting the ram rnn with them from washing to shearing time. When we began feeding for the winter, we fixed a place in one of the stables so the lambs could enter and the ewes could not and snrighled some breat stables so the lambs could enter and the ewes could not, and sprinkled some bran and salt in the trough. Very soon the lambs learned to go there, and in a short time they would run for their pen to get their rations as greedy as a litter of pigs for a mess of milk. We fed them liberally through the winter and they came out in the spring in fine condition. Encouraged by their nice appearance, we turned our rams with the ewes again on the 9th of May, and will try our luck again with fail lambs. At washing time this spring we washed the lambs, thinking we would shear one or two, and if thought profitable would shear the whole ing we would shear one or two, and if thought profitable would shear the whole lot. The first one clipped a fleee that lot. The first one clipped a fleece that weighed exactly five pounds. Encouraged by this, we sheared the other twelve, and from the lot got fifty-tour pounds of wool, which we sold along with other wool at the same price. Some of the advantages we think, from raising fall lambs would be the great demand as early lambs for the butcher. The lambs, learning to eat so soon, do not rely on milk so much for their support, thus relieving the dams from such a drain on their system, and coming through the winter in good condition, go on grass without checking their growth, as is very often the case with spring lambs, when weaned and turned on dry lambs, when weaned and turned on dry lambs, when weaned and turned on dry feed, as must necessarily be done in that season of the year; besides the wool will more than pay for what they consume during the winter, as I am satisfied was true in my case. The ewes came through the winter in fine condition, and when I weaned the lambs they were in much better condition than I ever had ewes when the lambs were weaned in the fell. when the lambs were weaned in the fall, and sheared an average of 7 11.25 pounds per fleece. A lot of thirty-two yearlings, wintered with the ewes, clipped an average of 3.14 pounds per head, all nicely washed wool and all sold at market prices. I would say to those who are prepared to properly care for fall lambs to give it a trial. My sheep are high grade Merinos.—Cor. Ohio Farmer. when the lambs were weaned in the fall.

### The Poultry Pard.

Col. N. J. Colman: When calling at your office last week. I picked up a copy of the Rural and did not find my ca d in Breeders' Directory; did not know it had run out, please reinsert it at once. I tried your paper with a view of stimulating home trade, but when I received orders and letters referring to it from nearly every State, I was convinced of its large national circulation. I shipped more birds and dogs to parties who saw my advertisement in the Rural World than to patrons of half a dozen poultry than to patrons of half a dozen poultry journals combined. I consider it the best investment I have yet made in prin-ter's ink. Yours truly, HERMAN ROESCH.

4124 Fairfax Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

"Two winters ago I took a new depar "Two winters ago I took a new depar ture on the meat question, and now, in-stead of fussing to cook it and deal it out a little at a time, I just hang up a piece and let the fowls eat all they want. When they have meat within reach all the time there is no danger of their eating too much. I get cheap meat from the butcher, and I am sure I am paid twice over for the outlay. Crushed ovater-shells grayed. and the flockmaster should use every precaution to keep his ewes vigorous and healthy, but not fat. A diet of corn alone is the last one I should feed to a breeding ewe, for the reason that corn contains a large amount of oil, and is necessarily fattening, and in consequence renders the animal to which it is fed very susceptible to febrile attacks, and in the case of a pregnant ewe this is to be guarded against. Wheat bran and oats furnish the bone and muscle-forming elements, and the addition of a small amount of shelled corn will furnish a sufficient amount of those producing fat.

Breeding ewes should never be fed oil

### Chickens in Cold Weather.

Chickens in Cold Weather.

When the fowls are compelled to roost on their own house, and have not the warmth of cattle or other cattle to fall back on at night their home must be built warm enough so that their combs and feet will not freeze. Fowls that are not comfortable and warm cannot lay eggs for their owners. Stove heat is not needed to get eggs in winter but warm sunshiny quarters with a varied diet of warm mush and buckwheat, with chopped up meat scraps are. A feed of wheat screenings once a day is an agreeable change and wheat is a good food to produce eggs. Five cents worth of cheap meat a day will supply thirty laying hens with all the meat they want. The fowls should be sorted and all the hens that are going to be kept through the next summer put with a good active strong constitutioned cock, and the other cockerels and pullets and old fowls that are to be fattened or sold put by themselves and fed liberally all they will eat and got rid of as soon as possible. It will be found profitable to put a new cock, a thoroughbred, with the flock every year. cock, a thoroughbred, with the flock every year.

### Eggs in Winter

My experience is that it is useless to expect hens to lay during the winter, unless some considerable pains are taken for their comfort. The first thing that is necessary is shelter; this must be pro-vided, and should be constructed so as to afford warmth and yet plenty of ventila-tion. If it can face the south, so much the better, as it gives the poultry a chance to sun themselves without undue expo-

sure.
Then they must be watered and fed regularly. Give fresh water twice a day at least, not cold frozen water, but moderately warm, so that they can drink all they need without endangering their health. Then they must be fed regularle, by. My rule of feeding is to give whole corn just before they go to roostat night. This gives them a full stomach, or gizzard, to supply warmth, and something to grind during the night. In the morning either wheat screenings, oats, or sorghum seed. For eggs alone nothing can

pecially at one year old; less liable to disease. They are sprightly and more able to take care of themselves grazing with other stock. It is hardly necessary to say that the quality of Southdown mutton is superior to that of the others. It has been a common expression in my neighborhood, even by breeders of the Cotswold, that the mutton they got of maware that the Cotswold and Leicester are larger and shear heavier fleeces; but what we gain in that way we lose in quality of flesh, constitution and prollificacy. The advantages of the Merino with convenient nests, I find but fittle trouble in securing a liberal supply of eggs during the winter, at a time when they bring the highest price, and therefore find my poultry as profitable as any stock on the farm, in proportion to value and cost of feed.—N. J. S. in Indiana Farmer.

### Marketing Poultry Early.

Marketing Poultry Early.

The Bucks County (Pa.) Intelligencer, published in a district where raising and fattening poultry is largely carried on, gives the following advice:

We do not know whether the poultry crop of Bucks county is up to the average this year or not. But whether it is or not, it is time to begin fattening and marketing the cockerels and most of the pullets that will not lay before next spring. Many poultry-keepers make the mistake of keeping the crop too late. The birds should be about grown by this time, and as soon as the frame has attained its growth the best thing to do, where profit is considered, is to fatten and send to market. There are two or three advantages in early marketing: There is a good demand for roasters as soon as the cool weather sets in, and they bring a fair price; there is no glut until soon as the cool weather sets in, and they bring a fair price; there is no glut until settled cold weather, then poultry can be safely shipped from the interior; there is as much or more profit in marketing be-fore Thanksgiving as after, beside the saving of the feed and risks from dis-ease, thieves, dogs &c.; if the surplus crop is worked off early there will be crop is worked off early there will be more room and a better chance for those that are to be kept over; with nothing to bother or worry the pullets they should all be laying ty or before the first of December when eggs are valuable. The feed saved by early marketing of the surplus can be profitably applied in producing eggs, which at that time of year will be worth about double per pound what the poultry will fetch. Turkeys and geese cannot of course be advantageously marketed before Thanksgiving, but all the turkeys that are large enough geese cannot of course be advantageously marketed before Thanksgiving, but all the turkeys that are large enough should be disposed of then; to this end they should be liberally fed and thus prepared for early marketing. No poultry-keeper will make a mistake who sends his auralus stock to market early.

### SUNDRIES.

He is richly endowed who is cheaply di-

his surplus stock to market early.

Faithfulness and sincerity are the ground work of all true goodness.—[Confucius.

Mrs. Oliphant's new serial, written expres ly for the Youth's Companion, has its scene in the time of the Covenanters, and its heroine is a historical character.

A great noise is often made by a small stone; the loudest talk is not at all times the deepest. Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of intern and external treatment at same time, and it

makes the skin white, soft and smooth. It contains no poisonous drugs. \$1, at drug-We ought not to look back, unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors, and

for the purpose of profiting by dear-bought Some set out like crusaders of old, with a glorious equipment of hope and enthusiasm and get broken by the way, wanting patience with each other and the world.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SIRUP .-- Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

### PSALMS.

[REVISED.]

HEAR this, all ye people, and give ear all ye invalids of the world, Hop Bitters will make you well and to rejoice.

2. It shall cure all the people and put ickness and suffering under foot. 3. Be thou not afraid when your family is sick, or you have Bright's Disease or Liver Complaint, for Hop Bitters will

cure you. 4. Both low and high, rich and poor, know the value of Hop Bitters for bilious, nervous and Rheumatic complaints. 5. Cleanse me with Hop Bitters and I shall have robust and blooming health.

worst come, I am safe it I use Hop Bitters. 6. For all my life have I been plagued

with sickness and sores, and net until a year ago was I cured, by Hop Bitters. 8. He that keepeth his bones from aching with Rheumatism and Neuralgia, with Hop Bitters, doeth wisely.

9. Though thou hast sores, pimples, freckles, salt rheum, erysipelas, blood poisoning, yet Hop Bitters will remove them all.

10. What woman is there, feeble and sick from female complaints, who desireth not health and useth Hop Bitters and

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver com-plaints.

12. Keep thy tongue from being fur-red, thy blood pure, and thy stomach from indigestion by using Hop Bitters. 13. All my pains and aches and diseases go like chaff before the wind when I use Hop Bitters.

14. Mark the man who was nearly dead and given up by the doctors after using Hop Bitters and becometh well.

15. Cease from worrying about nervousness, general debility, and urinary trouble, for Hop Bitters will restore you.

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SUNDAYS:—Gents from 7 a. m. to 12 m.

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last stages of Consumption and was
unumption and was
unduced by friends to
try Allen's Lung Bai.

We have his letter
that it a tonce cured
his cough and that
he was pronounced incurable by their physuican, when the use
of Allen's Lung Bai.

He writer that
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he was able to resume his practice.

CONSUMPTION.

Wm. C. Digges,merchant, of B ow ling
Grenn, Va., writes
April 4, 1881, that he
wante us to know the
Lung Balsam has
cured his mother of
Consumption, after
the physician had
given her up as an
incurable. He says
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of Matthias Free.

The Lung B als an
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ichnes in the world.

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### Horticultural.

Judge Samuel Miller, Bluffton, Mo. will assist in conducting the Horticultural Department. Any inquiries addressed to him will oc promptly answered through the EURAI WORLD.]

Fallen Leaves From a Tree Agent's Life. BY A TREE MISSIONARY.—NO. 5.

While standing in front of the Post Office in Denver, two wagon loads of evergreen trees just from the mountains drove up.

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These Rocky Mountain spruce abies Mengeii a Duglasii and a Englemanii are considered the most beautiful and hardy of all the spruce family. The a-Mengeii, called by the mountain people the "blue," or "silver spruce," on account of its form and light silvery color, is highly prized as a lawn tree.

When these trees are carefully taken with the soil left intact to the roots, secured by binding a sacking or canvas around them to prevent the dirt from separating from the roots, the larger sizes of such trees can be safely transplanted. But when once the soil becomes separated from the roots of large evergreens taken from our mountain forest, fatal results will follow.

forest, fatal results will follow.

We were acquainted with the owner of one of the teams, having seen him on the streets with his evergreens for several seasons, and knew him to be careful in selecting and handling his trees, and a large per cent.

of them grew.

The attention of the cashier of one of The attention of the cashier of one of the banks, accompanied by his neighbor, a prominent merchant, while going to their places of business, was at once attracted to the beautiful show those two loads of trees made standing erect in the wagons, balasted by the weight of earth tied to their roots.

"What is the price of your evergreens?" they both asked at once.

"From \$1 to \$2, according to size," my old friend Payne replied.

"Do you insure them to live?"

"No, sir, I do not. I have spared no pains in selecting them from the openings where the best rooted specimens are

pains in selecting talem from the open-ings where the best rooted specimens are found, and in taking them up I was care-ful not to loosen the soft from the roots. If you exercise the same care I have tak-en they will grow; if not, they will die. I take no risks in the faults of others, or in the care of the trees after passing from my hands. I have followed the business for years—the most of the Silver Spruce

for years—the most of the Silver Spruce you see growing in Denver was fruited by me, but not insured. When I fail to sell on these terms, I plant them on some vacant lots I have in the city—they will be called for by somebody."

• Well," replied the banker, "my friend and I would take a dozen a-piece if you would insure them to live, but will buy of no man who has not faith enough in his trees to insure them to grow."

Passing on to the other wagon, the same question was repeated, "How do you sell evergreens?"
"From \$1 to \$5, according to size."

"From \$1 to \$3, according to size."
"Do you insure them to live?"
"Yes, sir; every one of them. Will give you a written guarantee to replace all that fail to grow."
"That is business. We will take the entire lot. Take them up to No—st., and call at the bank and get your monev."

After the purchaser had left, we exam-

After the purchaser had left, we examined the trees of the fortunate salesman. The tops and general appearance of the trees were very much the same as those of old man Payne's, but upon a close examination of the roots, we found they had been roughly grubbed up and loose dirt tied around the roots.

The man said he had been in Colorado but a few weeks. His team and wagon not being strong enough to haul in the mining district, and having no money to pay license for teaming in the city, he thought he would bring down a few loads of evergreens and thus obtain enough money to bear his expenses back again to Arkansas.

and groceryman if they wished the services of an undertaker, to bury their dead?

"Yes, we want every one of them burled, cremated, or taken out of our sight, and some real, living trees put in their place. You can have the whole job, and preach their funeral in the bargain. The text you can find all over town. It is, 'd—— the tree peddlers.'"

"Your text sir, is certainly an appropriate one for the occasion but incomplete in its application. I will therefore amead it by inserting "and their aiders and abettors. You, my friends, are men of abundant means. A thorough business education has enabled both of you to accumulate handsome properties. But, notwithstanding the luxuries you are called upon to mourn the loss of valuable time and money, thrown away upon an ignorant tree peddler. Your loss, however, is his gain.

Had that man come to you to borrow a dollar out of the bank, or buy a pound of coffee on his written guarantee to pay, you would have indignantly replied, "No sir, your guarantee is not worth the paper on which it is written. A hundred dollars of it would not buy a meal at a third-class hotel.

But when this man comes poking along the street with all he possesses on earth concentrated in the poorest team and rig you ever saw, you ask him to give a written guarantee to assume an unreasonable proposition. He at once does it, and you hand him your check for \$50. You gentlemen are guilty as aiders and abetors in a conspiracy with the Arkansas traveler to rob yourself. How well you have succeeded all who pass the streets can see. If I, your fellow townsman, interested in developing and improving the county, had applied to you for the loan of \$50, you at once would have demanded collateral sufficient to protect you from any possible loss. Or had I offered to insure your life or property you would have examined thoroughly into the standing of the company I claimed to represent.

But when an honest tree man offers to deal with you on correct business princi-

the greatest nursery on earth, claiming their home nurseries amount to nothing, or have nothing but what he sold them, etc., etc.

It seems to me that such "cheek" It seems to me that such "cheek" and lying propensities would be booted from every house, but such is not the case. The tramp carrying a pack of dirty remants of dry goods, making such assertions would catch it every time; and yet he is but a true comparison to the other. In the selling of trees and general nursery stock, the two extremes of good and evil travel over the same road, with and evil travel over the same road. the humbug in the lead, feeding and fat-tening off the horticultural ignorance of his victims.

Who is to blame, they or him?

Root Grafting. Root grafting.

Root grafting is the process by which small apple trees are now transformed from worthless seedlings into choice, well tested fruit. Root grafting is an economy of both time and material, as the work can be done in the leisure of winter, and more than one tree can be grown from a single root. The roots of seedling trees are taken from the ground before cold whether sets in and are stored in a cool cellar in sawdust or moss. In the winter these roots are taken a few at at at time to the room where the grafting is done, after which process they are again returned to the sawdust, where they remain until set in the nursery rows next spring. The grafting process is they remain until set in the nursery rows next spring. The grafting process is that known as "whip" or "tongue" grafting. A portion of the root as large as a lead pencil, or a little smaller, is cut off obliquely in much the same manner as the lower side of a steel pen may be imagined to be bevelled off with a jack-knife. This cut surface is 1 or 11-2 inches long, evenly cut and straight. A scion two or three inches long is cut in the same manner so that its cut surface will apply on to the cut surface of the root, in exactly the same manner as two pens, with the points toward each other, pens, with the points toward each other, may be applied to each other by their lower bevelled faces. If the process proceeded no further than this it would be "spliced grafting" and the scion and stock would be tied and waxed together with their simple cut surfaces in contact.
To render the union more complete, however, a split an inch deep lengthwise the scion and above the center of the bevelled surface is made, and a similar bevelled surface is made, and a similar one is made in the stock or root. By this split in the bevelled surface we have divided it into two parts, the upper one of which being the smaller it is called the "tongue" or "whip." This tongue is inserted into the split in the opposite piece, either stock or scion, the two bevelled faces are brought close together, as before, and the union is firm and complete. All the work must be done with a keen-edged knife, so that the surfaces may be clearly cut. Care must be taken in putting the scion and stock together that the inner bark of the scion exactly matches on one side at least, the inner that the inner bark of the scion exactly matches on one side at least, the inner bark of the stock. The scion and stock are now lashed firmly together by waxed twine, and the grafting is done. It is not necessary to wind the twine closely, as the earth about the cut surfaces will exclude the air and afford protection. Small pieces of root can in this manner be furnished with a top of two or three scion buds, which draw up the sap and enough money to bear his expenses back again to Arkansas.

The next spring, noticing the trees were all dead, we modestly asked the banker and groceryman if they wished the services of an undertaker, to bury their dead?

be furnished with a top of two or three scion buds, which draw up the sap and set the plant in activity in the spring. The scions are cut from thrifty trees in early winter, and stored in the cellar with the roots.—Am. Cultivator.

This offering to insure the lives of trees, after passing into the hands of Dick, Tom, and Harry is absurd.

No responsible nurserymen will do it. He will guarantee his trees to be true to label, and in good living condition when delivered, but will take no risks in the effects of the elements or in the ignorance and carelessness of a man.

Now, sir, if the loss of so much valuable time and money is punishment sufficient, go and sin no more. Next time a man offers to insure you against loss from your own faults, or the dispensations of Providence tell him you are afraid of future punishment. Set him down as a fraud. Never trust a man who will make unreasonable promises, for the sake of obtaining your money.

There is still another way of giving aid and comfort to swindling tree men. It is a sort of croquet game where the homen ursery is the ball played upon.

The terrapin, without a single drop of washington's blood coursing in his veins of researchy a dollar in his pocket, will for scarcely a dollar in his pocket, will for scarcely a dollar in his pocket, will

Will hold its twenty-eighth annual meeting at Bloomington, Illinois, commencing Tuesday, December 18, 1883, and continuing three days.

A more desirable location for the holding of our meeting than this thriving and attractive city could not easily be found. It has long been known as

be found. It has long been known as one of the leading nursery centers of the

Union.

It is also an important railroad center, lines running to it from all points of the State

In addition to the accompanying programme, a query-box will be found on the Secretary's table, as usual.

No pains will be spared to make this meeting a most successful one.

Annual membership fee for \$1.00, which entitles each member to a bound volume of the transactions of 1883. O. B. Galusha, President, Peoria, Illi-nois; Lenington Small, Secretary, Kan-kakee, Illinois.

The following named railroad companies will sell return tickets, at the stations named, upon presentation of a certificate certified to by the Secretary that the holder has been in attendance at the meeting and paid full fare over same route in going to the meeting.

Cnicago & Alton; Indiana, Bloomington & Western and Lake Erie & Western, from Bloomington. Chicago, Burern, from Bloomington. Chicago, Burern, from Bloomington. RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

ern, from Bloomington. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, from Peoria. Illinois Central, from Bloomington and Champaign, to points on their lines in Illinois.

The Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago

railroad will sell excursion tickets (two cents a mile each way) on its line. Excursion tickets on this road cannot be curson treats on this rotal cannot be obtained unless the members desiring them, procure orders for them, before leaving their homes, which will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

The Missouri Pacific railway and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway will also return members at one-third fare upon a certificate signed by the Secre-

HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS. HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.
The Ashley House will entertain members at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day; Phenix Hotel at \$2.00 and \$2.50; Waits' New Hotel and Waits' Hotel at \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day.

### Keeping Cabbages in Winter.

Those who have a few heads of cab-Those who have a few heads of cab-bage which they wish to keep over win-ter may be glad to know the following rule by which an experienced farmer claims to have kept them until spring without decay: Take them when thor-oughly dry, and when the weather is not too warm, cut off the roots and the outer loose leaves, then take a barrel or cask and hore apout twenty holes through the loose leaves, then take a barrel or cask and bore about twenty holes through the sides, each about an inch in diameter. Pack the heads in this as snugly as possible and head it up, making three or four holes also in the top, and set in a place where it will be dry and cool. No matter if the temperature falls a little below freezing, though it should not rise above 40 degrees in the place of storage. The cabbage should not be handled when frozen, but allowed to thaw gradually without any sunlight. They could be kept even longer if buried in the when rozen, but showed to thaw grad-ually without any sunlight. They could be kept even longer if buried in the earth, but, in that case, the barrel should be inverted so that the holes would be in the bottom, and no water must be al-lowed to stand in the pit. lowed to stand in the pit.

### Horticultural Notes.

all the year.

It is not generally known that guashes, melons and cucumbers will mix and hybridize it planted near to each a distance, by the bees bringing pollen from one plant to another. Not only is the seed made worthless, but the fruit is spoiled for use, as the flavor is mixed. This has been doubted; but two years ago I grew melons and cucumbers to gether, in adjoining beds, to test the question. Some of the melons were all right, and some of the cucumbers, but there is were a great many melons that were too much like cucumbers and too many cucumbers like melons. One cucumber above stated, that we are passing through written guarantee to assume an unreasonable proposition. He at once does it, and you hand him your check for \$50. You gentlemen are guilty as aiders and abetors in a conspiracy with the Arkansas traveler to rob yourself. How well you have succeeded all who pass the streets can see. If I, your fellow townsman, interested in developing and improving the county, had applied to you for the loan of \$50, you at once would have demanded collateral sufficient to protect you from any possible loss. Or had I offered to insure your life or property you would have examined thoroughly into the standing of the company I claimed to represent.

But when an honest tree man offers to deal with you on correct business principles, you choose the cheat, as the man whom you will serve. When you deal with tree men as you do with other classes of business men, you will find no real cause of complaint.

A TERRIBLE PROPHECY.

The Red Sunsets, Cyclones and Earthquakes Foretelling Coming Disuster— How to Meet It.

The recent mysterious appearances following sunset and preceding sunrise have attracted wide attention from students of the skies and the people generally. During the days of recent weeks the sun seems to have been obscured by a thin veil of a dull leaden hue which, as thin veil of a dull leaden hue which, as the sun receded toward the horizon, became more luminous, then yellow, then orange, then red; and, as the night settled down upon the earth, a dull purple. At first it was thought these appearances were ordinary sunset reflections of light but it is now pretty certain that they are either the misty substance of the tail of some unseen comet, in which the earth is enveloped, or a surrounding stratum of world dust or very small meteors. Professor Brooks, of the Red House Observatory, Phelps, N. Y., has turned his vatory, Phelps, N. Y., has turned his telescope upon these objects and discovered what he thinks are myriads of telescopic meteors. If it is unorganized world dust, or decomposed vapors, as the Democrat and Chronicle of Rochester, N. Y., remarks: "How is this matter to be disposed of? Will it settle and form a

Y., remarks: "How is this matter to be disposed of? Will it settle and form a deposit upon the earth, or remain a partial opaque shell about the earth to cut off a portion of the sun's light upon it?" Whatever the mystery is, there is no denying that some very strange forces are at work in the upper airs. The terrible tornadoes and cyclones which have swept our own country, and the fearful volcanoes and earthquakes which have destroyed so many cities and thousands et people—the tidal wayes which mysteriously rise and fall on coasts hitherto unvexed by them—the tremendous activity which is evident in the sun by the constant revelation of enormous spots upon its surface—all indicate unusual energy in the heavenly bodies.

These circumstances recall Prof. Grimmer's prophesies that from 1881 to 1887, the passage of the five great planets—Mars, Neptune, Jupiter, Uranus and Saturn—around the sun would produce strange and wonderful phenomena. He says:

"The waters of the earth will become

says:
"The waters of the earth will become
more or less poisonous. The air will be
foul with noisome odors. Ancient races
will disappear from the earth." He attempts to prove his prophecy by the fact that in 1720, when Mars and Saturn fact that in 1720, when Mars and Saturn made their passage around the sun coincidentally, great destruction and mortality visited all parts of the globe. He also found the same results in previous perebelion passages of the planets, and argues that these circumstances always produce epidemics and destructive diseases which will battle the skill of the most eminent physicians; that the poor will die by the thousands, the weak and

eases which will bame the skill of the most eminent physicians; that the poor will die by the thousands, the weak and intemperate falling first, those whose blood has been impoverished by excess of work or dissipation next and only those who are in comparative vigor shall escape to enjoy the era of renewed activity and prosperity which will follow the period of destruction.

Inasmuch as the entire world seems subject to the sway of the heavenly bodies no part of the earth, he thinks, can escape scourging. He even predicts that America will lose over then millions of people; that farmers will be stricken with fear and cease to till the soil; that famine will make human misery more wretched. That hundreds will flee to overcrowded cities for aid in vain. That sudden changes in ocean currents, temperature and surroundings will entirely transform the face of nature and climate of countries; that the air will be so foul with melaric and other reviews of countries; that the air will be so foul with malaria and other noxious gases; that those who survive will be troubled with disorders of the digestive organs.

that those who survive will be troubled with disorders of the digestive organs.

That many who escape other ills will bloat with dropsy and suddenly pass away, while others will grow thin and drag out a miserable existence in indescribable agony for weeks. Neuralgic pains in different parts of the body will torment them. They will easily tire and become despondent. A faint, hot feeling will be succeeded by chilly sensations while hallucinations and dread of impending ill will paralyze all effort. "The birds in the air, the beasts of the field and even the fish of the sea will become diseased, poisoning the air and poisoning the waters of the globe." We are told and even the fish of the sea will become diseased, poisoning the priod of trial will pass through this period of trial will have larger enjoyment of life and health. The earth will yield more abundantly than ever before. The animal kingdom will be more prolific and life prolonged will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content of the manufacture of the sea will be more prolific and life prolonged will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more prolific and life prolonged to the content will be more pro as the earth about the cut surfaces will exclude the air and afford protection. Small pieces of root can in this manner be furnished with a top of two or these scion buds, which draw up the sap and set the plant in activity in the spring. The scions are cut from thrifty trees in early winter, and stored in the cellar with the roots.—Am. Cultivator.

The fireal insecticide.

Col. Colman: A most promericant and litton to his berd in the important and air in 1822. Mr. Ashby is cut of Berkshire breeding in his country of the complete of the leading fairs in Canada in 1828. Mr. Ashby is cut of Berkshire breeding in his country of the will be more prolific and life prolonged or will be more prolonged or will be

which seem to be so abundant in these "evil days."

It is not our purpose to dispute the correctness of Professor Grimmer's prophesies. As we have said, the marked disturbances of the past few years would seem to give a semblance of verification of his theory. It is certain, as above stated, that we are passing through what may be regarded as a crucial period and it is the part of wise men not to ignore, but to learn to fortify themselves against the possibility of being overcome by these evils. It is a duty which each man owes to himself, and his fellows, to mittgate as much as possible the suffering of bumanity and in no way better can he accomplish this purpose than to

see to it that he himself is fortified by the best known preparation in the strong-est possible manner and that he exert the influence of his own example upon his fellows to the end that they, too, may share with him immunity from the destructive influences which seek his ruin.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE-Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Druggists.

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind use Stewart's Healing Powder.

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EXPERIENCE HAS PROVED THE fact to thousands of antiferers from SCROFULA. SYPHILLIS. RHEUMATISM and IMPURE BLOUD (which is the parent of so many diseases) that this old and renowned remedy is more effective and has wrongth more absolute cures than any circumstance of the second stress of the second seco

# Trees and Pants.

Nursery on Olive Street Road,
5 Miles from St. Louis
Court House.
APPLE TREES, two to four years old; Early
Harvest, Red June, Red Astracan, Maiden's
Blush, Rambo, Jeneton, Yellow Belleflower,
Winesap, Rome Beauty, Smith's Cider, Ben
Davis, Willow Twig, and many others. Price
20 ets.

Dates, Value 1 of the State of

Pears, Piums, Cherries—Dest varieties. Frice 50 cents,
Shade Trees: Carolina Poplar, Tulip, Linn,
Sycamore, Eim Maple, Ash, Horse Chestnut,
Red Bud, Dog Wood, &c., 50e to 75c.
Flowering Shrubs in large variety, 50e.
Smail Fruits, such as Raspberries, Currants,
\$150 per doz.; Strawberries, \$2 00 per 100—the
choicest kinds.
Evergreens—Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine,
Austrian Pine, Red Cedar, Arbor Vitæ, Irish
Juniper, Savin, &c., 50e to \$1.

Caro Rural World, 600 Olive St.

### THE BAYLES

SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES Make a Specialty of Growing

Apple, Peach, Pear, CHERRY AND PLUM TREES Also Everblooming & H. P. Roses, nd furnishing Nurserymen and Dealers ( Lowest Rates. Correspondence solicited.

### Grapevines.

I have for sale an excellent lot of Elvira, Mortons, and other desirable kinds of Grape-vines. Send for prices, wholesale and retail Address, C.T. MALLINOKRODT,



ceived and highest market prices obtained, quick sales and prompt returns made. The ONLY AGENTS for the GHANGE in the West. Send in your orders for goods, and make your shipments with the understanding that you will be fairly dealt with. We need no references; our own is as good as any in St. Louis.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly | \$68 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 onthing tree. Address Thus & Co., Portland. Me.

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W. S. ROBERT & CO. St. Louis, Mo.

OUR NEW NO. 7 FEED MILL. The 8th Wonder of the World.



Send for tre plar.

Don't fall to get description before buying. Waranted to grind faster and better than any mill of same price. The lightest force feed andcars strength of the same price will grind with Husk on. J. A. Fileld & Co., St. Louis, Mo.



### 1884. Harper's Magazine, ILLUSTRATAD.

MURRAY IRON WORKS,

Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-eighth volume with the December Number. It is the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, always fully abreast of the times in its treatment of subjects of current social and industrial interest, and always social and industrial interest, and always advancing its standard of literary, artistic, and mechanical excellence. Among its attractions for 1884 are: a new serial novel by William Black, illustrated by Abbey; a new novel by E. P. Roe, illustrated by Gibson and Dielman; descriptive illustrated papers by George H. Boughton, Frank, D. Millet, C. H. Farnham, and others; important historical and biographical papers; short stories by W. D. Howells, Charles Reade, &c.

### HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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Remittances made by Post-Office Money Or-er or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Fruits in their Season a Specialty.

We offer to shippers 16 years experience, promptness, and the best location in the city.

Stencil plates, price currents, etc. free.

We Are Now Ready
to book orders for early shipments for very choice one and two years Climbing Roses, leading varieties, at 889 per 1000; Freach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; As Trees, 5% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 3% to 5 ft., \$50 per 1000; Peach Trees, 2% to 5 ft., \$5

CI ALL PLANTS, for ALL CHOPS, for ALL CLIGrain and Farm Seed Manual History and best methods
of culture of Grains, Root Crops, Grasses, Fodder Crops, Tree
Planting, etc. only 10cts. Annual Citalogue and Fries List of
poor SEES.

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ANDRETHS' 1784 SEED 1884 CATALOGUE
"CARDENERS' COMPANION."

PHICE TO CENTS. The most complete and brillantly embellished Seed Catalogue over roblished, costing fitteen cents. The article on Market Gardening under Glass is worth wenty times the price. This being OUR ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR, we publish this ornate Guide for Garden and Farm. To all sonding us TEN CENTS in example, we mail a copy, and on orders for Seed will give oredit for that amount. Address LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers, Lock Box, Philia, Pa.

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t the Southern Street. So'clock p. m. to 12 m. tily patronizing ent, gentlemen

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charge. 40 p. boo. Add. W. T. Firs-t. Washington, D.C.

### COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN

### PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR ADVERTISING . 25 cents per line of space; re netion on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher,

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

FULL particulars of the farmers' meeting at Higginsville, Mo., will be found in the second column of our 7th page.

A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Illinois, write us that they have shipped to date since July 1st, 481 pigs, and have a nice lot left, which are going off rapidly. Pretty good Poland China business that, for one firm.

THE fruit shipments this year from the Hudson River Valley have far surpassed those of any previous year. Of grapes alone nearly 600 tons have been shipped daily. While more varieties are raised, the Concord is the standard.

THE man who complains the bitterest of hard times and talks the loudest of grinding oppression, is the fellow who keeps his hands rammed the deepest in his breeches pockets, and whose breech-es seat is oftenest found on a door sill or needing a patch.

Does the address tag on your paper read Dec. 1883? If so, renew at once, so as not to miss a single number. We stop the paper to all subscribers when the time paid for expires. Always renew a week or two in advance, so that your name need not be taken from the mail

C. J. BARBEE, Woodbury Co., Iowa, in renewing his subscription says: "I be-lieve you have done a good work for the country by the interest you have taken the Sorgo industry, and the large nount of information that you have ven to the public on that subject, and sides all this, I like the RURAL WORLD

Among the many horses entitled to AMONG the many horses entitled to credit for general excellence as farm animals none have been overlooked to the extent that the English draft horse has. One of the staunchest, hardiest and most healthy, it should command the attention of farmers, who may address George E. Brown & Co, of Aurora, Ills., importers and breeders.

THE present season has been the most favorable for potatoes since 1875. The October report showed a better condition by 3 to 4 per cent. than the census crop, that of 1875, when the yield was about 170,000,000 bushels. The yield per acre is 98 bushels, which will make the constant of the control o oduct about 195,000,000 bushels 3 1-2 bushels per capita as the country's

An Indiana farmer who raises many turnips harvests them late and stores in trenches. The trenches are two feet deep, about a foot and a half wide and of any desired length. He puts the tur-nips in, filling the trench about half way to the top, then puts on a light covering of soil. As the weather becomes more severe he adds more covering until the trench is full.

THE decree prohibiting the sale of American pork in France has been re-pealed. This, in connection with the short corn crop, is giving a boom to pork, and it looks as though prices must still advance. We are glad to see the rise before hogs have all left the farmer's hands. The peakers are firsting head hands. The packers are fighting hard for low prices, but the speculators see the opportunity to realize advances and are putting up prices.

fruit growing or any branch of stock breeding can certainly well afford to pay one dollar for such a weekly as COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. The friends of this paper ought to send in by the score the hundred new subscribers to it. real practical value to the farmer, fruit grower and stock breeder, it is candidly believed it has not a superior in Ameri-

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD, of Chicago, has been invited to deliver an address before the Farmers Convention which meets at Madison, Wis., under the auspices of the State Agricultural Socie-ty, during the first week in February. Her subject will be, "Temperance and Amusements at State Fairs." Ella Whee-Amusements at State Fairs." Ella Whee-ler will deliver a poem, and Prof. E. G. Morrow, of Chicago, will deliver a lec-ture on "Fat Stock and its Lesson."

FARMERS, as the cold weather come on, do not neglect the plain and practi-cal rules of health. There is an old and very mischievous idea that in winter greasy food is needed, food full of caron, in order to enable the individual to ass the cold weather in comparative omfort. Do not model your meals on he lard and buckwheat plan. It is good digestion, free circulation you need, not stomachs enfeebled by struggles with tood that can not be digested, nor blood laden with superfluous matter to be burned out by the overworked lungs. Plenty of good air, light diet and warm clothing are more desirable than the clothing are more desirable than the cakes recking with grease, and vegetables toughened and sodden with the same unhealthful substance. Your health and comfort, under all ordinary conditions, are in your own hands. Do not destroy

THERE is food for reflection in the following paragraph from Walter Brown & Co.'s latest wool circular. The italics

are ours, otherwise we quote verbatim:
"It may seem strange that with the
wool and woolen interests in foreign
countries all in a prosperous condition,
that these industries here, especially
woolens, should be in such an unsatisfactory state: but the feet of the state of the woolens, should be in such an unsatisfactory state; but the fact is, that with our malls depending for the distribution of their productions solely upon the home demand, the surplus of goods that has

existed for the past year or more, has had a very depressing effect upon manufacturers. It is hoped, however, that we may feel some reflection of the improvement abroad and that with a better consumptive demand for woolens, arising Monday last when in the West investigation.

THE statistics of the custom hous show that over one million dollars worth of eggs were imported from Europe for the year ending June last. With the claim set up by our Butter and Egg Asclaim set up by our Butter and Egg Associations, that our egg product amounts
yearly to a sum nearly equal to the
wheat crop, it would seem as if our people ought to be content with the amount
of home production. But America is
the most extravagant nation in the
world, and they are determined to have
all they want. And as we increase in
population and in wealth, our surplus of
articles for exportation will rapidly decrease.

Not only eggs, but we learn that large quantities of apples are now arriving in this country from Holland, and from the short crop, it is expected this importation will increase this winter and next

A WELL-KNOWN physician called at the Rural office a few days ago while we were testing a new variety of grape. He said: "Let me caution you. Don't ever eat the seed." He then explained how they were liable to become lodged in the intestine, causing inflammation and leading to fatal disorders. Well, if we must separate the seed from the pulp of every grape eaten, we will give up eating grapes altogether.—Rural New Yorker.

The physician was right—it is far bet

Yorker.

The physician was right—it is far better not to eat the seeds of grapes. Besides, to simply squeeze the pulp of the grape from the skin and swallow it, as the mass of grape eaters do, is not the proper way. One never knows how good a grape is until he separates the seeds from the pulp and thus brings the delightful flavor of grape into prominence. Life is not so short but that time can be taken to properly eat our food, whether it be grapes or other food, whether it be grapes or other fruits.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE has called attention to himself by publishing the outlines of a scheme for getting rid of the surplus in the Federal Treasury withthe surplus in the Federal Treasury with-out reducing taxes. He advocates the retention of the internal revenue system, and the distribution of the proceeds from spirits and malt liquors, which last year amounted to \$86,000,000, among the States, in proportion to population. This, he claims, would enable many of the States to entirely dispense with any State tax, and would greatly lighten the burden of taxation in others which are now heavily burdened with debt. "The burden of taxation in others which are now heavily burdened with debt. "The houses, the farms, the factories, the stores, the shops," he says, "all feel the State tax as a heavy burden—a burden unrelieved by any form of indirect taxation. Why, therefore, should not the States be permitted to have the tax on spirits for their own benefit if the National Government does not need it?" tional Government does not need it? One reason is a constitutional one. other is the plain truth that if the Gener al Government has more money than it needs, it ought to reduce the tariff taxes on the necessaries of life. Mr. Blaine's proposal is really a high tariff device.

# The Cattle Pard.

J. W. Stillwell, Troy, Ohio, reports the sale of a car load of Holstein beifers and one bull to W. B. Clark, superintendent of Nashville Tenn., Insane Asylum. He has also just re leased from quarantine 100 head, ninety of which are young heifers, bred in Holland.

Mesars, F. W. and W. A. Smith have just re turned from Guelph, Ontario, Canada, where they purchased 19 head (15 bulls and 4 cows) of very fine Heteford cattle of the celebrated Stone herd and of the Government Agricul-tural Farm located at the same place. These animals are beauties and range in age from 8 to 19 months .- Columbia Star

A despatch from Ottawa, Canada, says that Any one at all interested in farming, according to returns received by the department growing or any branch of stock ment of Agriculture the number of cattle shipped from Canadian ports up to Nov. 1 of this year was 50,656; sheep, 100,113. Space has been engaged on steamers leaving Boston and Portland before Jan. 1 next for 5,019 cattle and 13,612 sheep. The exports for the year will be 55,674 cattle and 113,625 sheep, again

> Commissioner Loring is engaged in prepar ing his report of the cattle convention, which met last month in Chicago. The committee of twenty appointed by the convention will meet at the Agricultural Department on the 10th of January next, and prepare a memorial to Congress asking the Legislature for the suppression of the spread of diseases among cattle. Mr. Loring says that he expects the movement to be supported. The says, is in sympathy with it. rted. The Presiden

Col. L. P. Muir having declined re-election as Secretary and editor of the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, Mr. W. T. Bailey, of Buffalo, was tendered the position at a salary of \$3,000, the society to furnish necessary clerk hire. Mr. Bailey has accepted and will soon enter upon his new duties. The President of the association is to receive \$10 a day while engaged in the discharge of his duties. Vol. XXV is about ready for delivery; price \$5 to members and \$7 outside.

The first annual meeting of the Duroc Je the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill. Over forty prominent breeders of the Reds were t, representing seven or eight different Most of them expressed their confidence in the future for the Reds, and pledge their hearty co-operation to place the her gister on a sure foundation. After much scussion of constitution and by-laws, the following officers were elected:

President—G. W. Stoner, LaPlace, Ill. Secretary—C. H. Holmes, Grinnell, Iowa Tre asurer-Geo. A. Lytle, Elkhorn, Wis.

Executive Committee-F. D. Curtis. Charlto N. Y.; W. H. Fulkerson, Jerseyville, Ill. Samuel Taylor, Grove City, O.; J. N. Rozelle Breckenridge, Mo.; E. A. Barnett, Dexter Iowa; Geo. W. Clark, Cedar Falls, Iowa

owa; Geo. W. Clark, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Also vice-presidents from several States. dembership was placed at two dollars, and

may feel some reflection of the improvement abroad and that with a better consumptive demand for woolens, arising from more seasonable weather, that there will be more activity in the staple and a maintenance, at least, of the present hasis of values."

Better the executive committee, paid the RURAL WORLD a visit on Monday last when in the West investigating the diseases of cattle. He paid our stock yards and packing establishments, a visit during the day and left for the East at night. Like many of the very best men from the eastern states, Col. Curtis has seen much in the West States, Col. Curtis has seen much in the west to surprise him, and has wrapped it all up in that great, bushy, gray-covered dome of thought of his, to be utilized at home as ocasion requires in the near future. We shall expect him to say some nice things of gour country and our people; their enterprise, their institutions and their good behavior. We certainly know of no one more capable or who will undertake the task with a more conscientions regard to truth.

> EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We have resold 16 head to Underwood & Emery, of Lake City, Minn., for \$5000; 11 head to F. P. Lampert of Leroy, Minn., for \$3900; 1 to Charles Nichols of Cresco, Iowa, for \$350, and 5 head to Buchanon Bros., of Chicago, Ills., for \$1700. Have three parties here now; just sold one of them, F. S. Porter, 5 head, \$1600. Still they come. My bull Jacob, for which I paid \$5000, is home and at work; shall breed him to Pride of Twist. Expect to get as much as he cost me for her calf. Yours, etc., J. W. STILLWELL & Co.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I sold a car load of rams this week to Mr. Frank Austin, of Colorado Springs; have nothing left but last rams this was a constant of the constant of th at \$10 per head, the lowest price I ever sold at, that I remember of. Please find enclosed cash for my advertisement; have had two buyers from it already. P. S. ALEXANDER.

COL. COLMAN: Will you please inform me by return mail, whether I can get Holstein cattle in Missouri, or not? as I am very desirous to get a start of those cattle, and I can't find any advertised nearer than Elgin. Ills. If you know of any in Texas, please say so, as I would rather get them acclimated. I know of no one to get this information from but you, hence my presuming to trouble you. Please say what grasses are the best J. J. CONKLIN. for pasture in Texas?

P. S. Being so well-pleased with your paper, too, has led me to apply to you of information.

J. J. C.

You will find them numerously advertised in the RURAL WORLD, and can hardly make a mistake in buying from either one. The Holstein is on a bigger boom, just now, than any other breed of cattle, and it looks as though those who buy now can hardly fail to make money out of them. We know no breeder in Texas who has them. It will afford us pleasure to aid you further, if necessary, in this or any other respect.

COL. COLMAN: Sometime since I had the pleasure of directing your attention to the extrarodinary statements made by parties, of a brand of wheat which they had for sale. It created a kind \* "tempes in the tea-pot" for the moment, but they never attempted to establish their position by any kind of evidence. I now have a similar case, and hope you will afford me an opportunity of reach-ing my fellow farmers with this, as you did with that, and don't you mind the conse-

the Holstein. I see by the papers-and the RUBAL WORLD is guilty of a part of it—that the Jersey cow, Mary Anne of St. Lambert, finished a five month's test of her butter capacity, on the 30th of last October. During that month she yielded 876 bs. of milk which made 94 bs. 6 ozs. butter. In the 155 days during which the test has been made she has produced 511 hs. 8 ozs. of butter, being an average of nearly 3 hs. 4 ozs. per day. And average of nearly 3 bs. 4 ozs. per day. And that the Holsteins had to beat the Jersey by some means, hence we find the following

report current in regard to that breed.
"The recent record of "Mercedes," vanquished her Jersey competitor and raised the record higher than ever before reached, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. Her yield for 30 consecutive days was 99 hs. 6% ozs. of unsalted butter."

ly 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, and produce only four pounds of butter per cow, a week, that I am compelled to doubt even the evi-dence of the statements made in the RURAL WORLD. Tell us, won't you, what there is in it, for we farmers want the best to be had .-

Reply: On the matter of the wheat we have answered you; on that of the Jersey and the Holstein we think we can assure you that the record is reliable. At this time we cannot lay our hands on the documents, but you need not doubt the figures. Any man who buys a Holstein cow, however, under the impression that her milk will make for him 99 hs. of butter a month, is going to be marvelously fooled, and the same is true of the Jersey. Still, and notwithstanding, they are the pest butter breeds in the world, and will pay any man to handle who has the or facilities for working up and dispos

Many important meetings were held at the Kansas City and iChicago Fat Stock shows and they were generally well attended be cause the meetings were calculated to attract those interested in such matters, and in addition had the attractions of the Fat stock show as well. We make room for one of these meetings this week as illustrative of the drift of public sentiment both in Missouri and in Kansas.

will notice the particular care evinced in the formation of this inter-state association and the limit set to the number of animals to be offered by each breeder. We take an abbreviated report of this meeting from the Kansas City Live Stock Record:

Mr. J. L. Hickman-I move that the breedrs of Missouri, Kansas and other states, tha wish to join us, form an association for the purpose of furthering the Shorthorn cause and holding a public sale of fine cattle at the Fat Stock Show here next fall.

Dr. Cundiff-I would put a limit to the number of cattle sold and would name 100 and suggest that we have a two days' sale.

Mr. S. C. Duncan—I would also suggest that

Mr. Elliott-Too much stress cannot be put upon the point that the cattle to be sold are representative Shorthorns, and only the be mals admitted to the sale. On motion of Mr. J. L. Hickman a committee of five, consisting of the following gentlemen were appointed to nominate officers: L. P. Muir, Mr. Elliott, Dr. Cundiff, S. C. Duncan and Mr. They returned the tollowing ticket which

was unanimously elected:

Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Mo., President; W. A. Harris, Lawrence Kas., Vice-President, and W. L. Harding, Kansas City,

Secretary.

Executive Committee—H. H.; Lackey, Peabody, Kas., S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo., and A. J. Powell, Independence, Mo.

Mr. Burnham-Moved that the Executive Committee be given full power to decide upon what cattle shall be admitted into their sale of representative Shorthorns-Carried.

It was agreed that the association duplicate the sweepstakes at the next Fat Stock Show for the best Shorthorn thoroughbred steer or cow bred in Missouri or Kansas. The follow ing gentlemen came forward and signed the

A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kas., H. H. A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kas., H. H.
Lackey, Peabody, Kas., Johnson & Williams,
Silver Lake, Kas., Guild & Pratt, Silver Lake,
Kas., Chas. G. McHatton, Fulton, Mo., John
L. Hickman, Butler, Mo., R. L. Raymond,
Liberty, Mo., A. J. Powell, Independence, Mo.,
J. L. Ashby, Lathrop, Mo., S. C. Duncan,
Smithville, Mo., W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant
Hill Mo. B. F. Winn, Edgerton, Mo. A. H. Lee's Summit, Mo., S. M. Powell, Independence, Mo., A. M. Powell, Lee's Summit, Mo

A canvass was next made among those present for pledges of cattle for the sale of

H. H. Lackey, three head; S. C. Dunce five head; B. F. Winn, five head; Dr. Cundiff. five head; A. J. Powell, two head; B. L. Ray mond, five head; J. Powell & Son, two head; John Watkins & Bros., five head; A. H. Cravens, five head; H. C. Duncan, Osborn, Mo., five head; L. Bennett, five head; A. A. Walker, Pleasant Green, Mo., five head; Seth E. Ward & Son, Westport, Mo., five head.

### The Republic of Honduras as a Cattle Producing Country.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: You have at time referred to the Northern States of Mexico, as presenting an excellent ifield for extending our stock ranges, and at some time furnish ing a good market for our blooded cattle, to grade up the native stock. The locality undoubtedly posesses many advantages, and these are so strongly appreciated in both Europe and the United States, that capitalists have already invested in grazing lands to such an extent, as to materially advanc-

With your permission I will submit some facts taken from a letter received from an entirely reliable source, on the advantages offered by the Republic of Honduras, Central America, which in my judgment, entitle it to a high position among cattle producing countries. The easy communication between the grazing regions and the coast facilities for shipping to foreign ports, together with the superior quality of the native cattle, all point to Honduras as a desirable country for such investments. The communication referred to, is dated October 25th, 1883, and states: "Our cattle are not as large as the Texas long-horned, but they are much round er, smoother built, sleeker, and in every respect a better class of stock.

I have never heard of any disease, and do not believe there has ever been any in this country. On the coast yearlings would sell at from \$2 to \$4 each; two to three-year-olds \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ each, who to three-years and up to five at from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ be per head, and perhaps fine lots a little better. Deduct \$3 to \$5 from these prices for value in the interior, and for small lots much more.

Cows are cheaper. Government restricts by an excessive duty (only) an export tax, the exportation of cows; to ship these special arrangements should be made with the Government. Steers and bulls have to pay \$3 per head export tax. There never has well, now, Colonel, I am dubious about this too, and would like to know what evidence you have of these. They are so far out of calling at this port (Puerto Cortez), and in a direct,line also to New York, and three line direct to New Orleans. Improved breeds can be brought here free of all custom charges. All the Eastern departments of Honduras re easy of access. The department of Olancho is the most important cattle department However Santa Barbara, Gracias, Comavagua and Yoro, are also fine grazing depart-

The departments of Santa Barbara, Gracias, Comayagua and part of Yoro ship via Puerto Cortez to British Honduras (Belize) and many are driven to Guatamala. Olancho and many are direct to the same and part of Yoro ship via the port of Tru-cillo to the Island of Cuba, say from twenty to thirty thousand head yearly of four-yearold stock.

Good herdmen are worth in the interior. about \$100 per year, and rations; assistants from 25 to 37% ets per day.

same territory required in Texas for one.

The entire country is splendidly watered form considerable rivers. Droughts rarely if ever occur. There is no doubt of the safe ty of this class of investments, and I know of no reason why they should not be as remunerative here, as in any part of the world. their business, are all well to do, and many of them rich. On the cattle ranges in the in-terior the air is bright and bracing, the cli-mate genial, nights always cool. No disease known except the acclimating fever, which is not so bad as the Western and Jersey fever believe it, that this country offers unusual nts to good stock raisers and dealers, and activity and capital will be sure to

The writer of the above has lived in Honduras for many years, upwards of twenty years I think, and his statements can be imlicitly relied upon. If the subject is interesting I will be pleased to communicate to you again. I should have stated that the ex port duty of \$8 per head on beef cattle will be discontinued after the 1st of March next.

# Aotes-Correspondence.

Coming Meetings.

Dec. 18th and 19th, Farmers' Institute, Higginsyille, Mo.

Dec. 18th, 19th and 20th, Illinois State Horticultural Society, Bloomington. Dec. 26th, 27th and 28th, Second Annual

Convention Indiana Cane Growers, In dianapolis. January 16th, 17th, and 18th, Wisconsi

Dairymens' Association, Lake Mills. January 16th, 17th and 18th, Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, St. Louis,

-The Texas farm advertised for sale in this issue has produced two crops of sirup from Northern cane this year. The owner is compelled to sell because he is afflicted with in-

dammatory rheumatism. -Can you furnish us any apple seed of good uality? If so, please state price per bushel. -Kinsley, & Co.....It would pay those who have seed to advertise it in our columns. So

also with forest tree seed and nuts. -Please inform me in the RURAL WORLD something about bone fertilizers. We read of ground bone bone meal, crushed bone one flour, bone ash, decorticated bone, etc. Now we want to know what the difference is, and which you consider the best for a market gardener to use.—A Subscriber, Eureka Springs, Ark

-Many of our readers have yet failed to supply themselves with buibs for winter window gardens. There is yet time, and those most cherished of winter blossoms may be had long ere the snow has disappeared or the frost is out of the ground. For Hyacinth, Tulip or Crocus bulbs write the Plant Seed Co , St. Louis, who have them in abundance. and as well, lists of varieties and prices, and an essay on the mode of cultivation, their merits, beauties, etc.

-Please give me the address of some reliabest router—B. H. B., Oxford, Onlo......For there is no cotton seed meal, address A. J. Child & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The best route to Centreville that we know of is by Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. to Piedmont, 127 miles, thence inland by either stage, buggy, or horseback—some 30 miles more.

Will it not do to scald them? If not, why not? Please answer through RURAL; it is doubtless a matter many would like to be informed on. -Farmer.....This is a matter that concerns "we will wait to see what others write first,"
"Farmer" will never get an answer to his
question. Let every one having anything to report write at once and the enquirer will get the information in time for this season's

this, the imaginary passenger will find he is learning more of the strange geography of the river on his short voyage than he ever before dreamed of, unless he has himself been a river pilot. The book is profusely illustrated and the typographical work is a credit to the publisher, James R. Osgood, of hoston. The agent for the sale of the work in the West is James H. Chambers, North Third street, St. Louis.

# The Horseman.

The number of additions to the 2.30 list during the season just closed will probably class geldings. exceed 130.

don's stable will be exercised this winter on a covered track, now being built for them, of less than a quarter of a mile in length. The fastest mile ever made by an American

race-horse is Ten Broeck's, 1:39%. American turfmen doubt Brag's unofficial time of 1:37-4-5 in his recent race for the Brighton cup in

Texas, Nov. 8 and 9, the first heat was wor by the bay gelding St. Cloud in 2.24%; the second by Sleepy Joe in 2.21; the third was a dead heat between Sleepy Joe and Robert McGregor in 2.19%; the fourth and fifth were won by Robert McGregor in 2.21, 2.21; the sixth and seventh by Sleepy Joe in 2.19%, 2.19% Second money went to Robert McGregor third to St. Cloud and fourth to France'

The stomach of the horse is comparatively Our native grasses are better and richer small, holding about three gallons, whilst than you find in Texas. I am told by parties the ox possesses no less than four stomachs, than you mut to least a factor of the who ought to be well informed, that three the first of which is larger than that of the head of cattle can be supported here on the is so constructed as to consume large quan tities of food at a meal, the horse, contrary, requires a more moderate quantity of a more nutritious nature, and to be fed oftener.

Princeps appears to produce the best re sults from mares of Hambletonian blood The wonderful two-year-old filly, Femn Sole, which took first premium in her class at the late Louisville, (Ky.,) fair, is by Princeps; dam an inbred Hambletonian, being a daugh-ter of Messenger Duroc, out of a mare by Edard Everett, both of which are sons of Rys dyk's Hambietonian, Femme Sole has trotted a trial half-mile in 1.11¼. Trinket (2.14) is by Princeps, her dam Ouida being a daughter of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. It is reported that Charies Marvin , has a

very high opinion of Nutwood as a trotter. He says he has ridden faster behind him than any other horse he ever drove. As Marvin gave Smuggler his record of 2.15% and has driven Piedmont a full mile in 2.10, it is evident that Nutwood has much more speed than his record of 2.18% would indicate. He is bred to trot however, his sire, Belmont, being a son of Alexander's Abdallah, while his dam, Miss Russell, is also the dam of Maud S. (2.10%).

Jos. Cairn Simpson, of California, is opposed to the use of shoes on horses. He use only tips on the front feet. He drove his four-year-old colt, Anteo, on a full mile track, in public, with three or four timers, in 2:23—the last half in 1:10%. This colt has never worn shoes, served fifty-four mares the past season, and his feet are as sound as new dollars. It proves at least that some horses can be used on the turf at a very rapid gait, without shoes, and without injury to the feet.

Mr. C. J. Hamlin, proprietor of Village Stock Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., lately bought five two-year-old fillies, daughters of Kentucky Prince, viz., Carlyle, dam Fanny Clay by Harry Clay, price \$1000; Marjorje, dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, grandam by old Abdallah, price \$2000; Feroline, dam Lady Dexter, full sister to Dictator, sire of Jay-Eye-See (2:10%), price \$5000; Rosins, dam Rosetta, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, \$2000, making a total of \$12,000, for the lot, or an average of \$2400 each. It looks as though there was a boom in Kentucky Prince stock.

The dam approaching maternity needs, of all other animals, vitality and force, and en ergy and endurance. She is approaching the period when her vital powers are to undergo a strain which excels that imposed on the four or ten-mile racers. She must not only have the vigor and vital force to develop a healthy foetus, but she must have an extra amount of vigor to give birth to the offspring, which is the climax of nature's tax on the vitality of the female. In all the economy of nature we have no stage in the animal's history, from conception on to death, which calls for so great vitality and force, as in successfully giving birth to the offspring.

The law and practice of the trotting course deny a record to a horse who fails to equal or beat the time he starts against, and the man who thinks for a moment that his individual decision to the contrary will command respect is equal to the task of trying to break the force of the ocean's tide with a single grain of sand. A horse cannot obtain a record unless he wins something or beats some-thing. If he does not beat another horse for a consideration, or vanquish time for premble firm that handles cotton seed meal. I am | ium, purse, stake or wager, there is no award thinking of attending the Sorghum Convention in January, and want to go down to Centreville, Reynolds Co., Mo. What is the best route?—B. H. B., Oxford, Ohio......For there is no law against a man making a fool

As winter is here, and every owner of a driving horse is troubling himself about the best way to take care of him after a drive, I will give the best according to my experience. 30 miles more.

—Col. Colman: I desire to ship a large amount of poultry and find it difficult to get the wind or draft does not strike him. Don't put a blanket on him till he quits steaming, the feathers off without the aid of hot water. no matter how cold, if the air does not strike him. His body is warm and sends the sweat out to the ends of the hair. When he quits steaming, wipe the perspiration off his coat and then cover him up with a blanket. His we shall be giad to have suggestions from those who have had experience. And just here we may remark that, if each should say live will wait to see what others write first," making it wet and cold, and then the horse whose will wait to see what others write first,"

Major Campbell Brown, of Spring Hill, Tenn., writes: "I have lately bought of Mr, John Harding, of Nashville, Tenn., (son of General W. G. Harding), the gray mare Sue Munday, by Pilot Jr., dam by Mambrino During the long winter evenings the mind seeks recreation from the ordinary routine of life. There are no new sources of pleasure opened this season so prolific of a good return, as the new book by Mark Twain, good return, as the new book by Mark Twain, are the only Pilot Jr., mares that I can hear of in Tennes-We once had a number, but all have which the reader can readily lose himself, and in imagination find he is a passenger on one of the boats of the olden time, listening to the superstitious conversation of the pilot or it may be, enjoying the wild scenery on either bank as the boat glides by. With all this, the imaginary passenger will find he is learning more of the strange geography of

Although horse breeding, especially of the heavier class, has grown in the last ten years to immense proportions, it is yet in its infan-cy. But, in order to make it a perfect suc-cess, there is a great need of a closer study of breeding than most of breeders devote to it.

In striving to meet the demand for large horses too much stress has been laid on the weight of the animal without considering of what that weight consists. In nearly every county through the West there are scores of stallions whose only qualification is their av-oirdupois, and if castrated and relieved of their surplus fat, would not make third

A stallion to be qualified to produce draft strength, vitality, and endurance, and in producing tnese essentials, fat is of last and least consequence, and it is rarely put on in excess except to cover serious defects. It is generally admitted that no other

breed of draft horses look as well in thin or moderate flesh as the English, and it is also true that no other posesses equal pluck and stamina. The superiority of English horses for subtance, beauty, and endurance is recognized by every nation, as is shown by the great indemand for them for

breeders have used English mares to im prove the old time Clyde. They say by that course they have shortened and leveled the ned the rib, put a fine finish on I head, and added to the vitality, back, deepened the rib, j the neck and head, and a action and endurance of the Clyde. Frenchmen buy English stallions to increase the bone, muscle, sinew, action and

stamina of the Normans. The practice of some unscrupulous import-

rs of English draft horses in selling them as Clydes, has operated to mislead the public, hence, many good horsemen insist the difference, which is incorrect as regards the pure bred, but in many cases the stallions sold in the United States as Clydes are so strongly tinctured with English blood

they are more properly English than Clyde. Another excellent property of the English Draft is their clear, flat, cordy leg and good feet; they are proverbally free from blemi es or defects in those parts. Another matter of their mare to cross with the stal desire to use.

If the mare is faulty in any part, under no circumstances should she be coupled with a stallion having the same defects, yet this is done extensively all through the west. The small boned, long backed, loose jointed, na-tive mares, deficient in energy and constitution, are bred to imported stallions striking ly defective in the same points, and what makes the case much worse, is, these defects are the characteristics of the breed to which the stallion belongs, and thus the above defects are more firmly fixed, whereas if a first class, muscular, strong boned, English stallion had been used the faults would have been corrected; a long step forwa stead of backward. Who will figure up the

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

AMES W. JUDY, Tallula, Menard county, Ills., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any preeder in the west.

PHIL. C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auction-states or Canada. All correspondence prompt-ly answered.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, 10 wa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country, at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Cotswold Sheep. Anything in the herd for

CUERNSEY CATTLE, Oxfordshire Sheep, White Holland Turkeys, all pure bred and low price. Henry C. Eckert, Belleville, Ill.

MERINO SHEEP. Bronze Turkeys and Light Brahma fowls, all of the best strains. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. Prices reasonable. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breed-china Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guar-anteed.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspec-tion of their herds is invited.

BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire Swine, Merino Sheep and High-Class Poultry. Catalogue free.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breek enridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklevington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE—Robert of Shorthorn Cattle of the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

JAMES H. PARKEH, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cots-wold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

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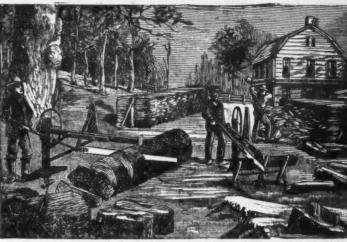


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# Che Some Circle.

### THE THREE PAMOUS HUNTERS. Three Hunters, famous, crept along a woody

highland slope, In which were found the fattest deer, and

toughest antelope.

Young Frank, he was the gentle, nice young man, who slept so sound,

From morning's sun to evening's rays, asleep

so snug, was found. They chid him, as destroyer of the famous woodland chase, Afraid, he said he was, to breathe—so full of

deer the place.

ser mistook him for a whitish tree, and

so they passed; But he, in sorghum much engrossed, its

treasures soon amassed.
astute Judge C., on game laws' sore
abuse, intent was he,

angry soul rejoice; Some say, he swore damnation to the tur-

kies and the deer. But this, we dare not say, his judgment stern, so much we fear.

### ONLY A DREAM.

It was a dream, and yet to me Twas real, nor fraught with mystery. once again—as oft of yore— od within the farm-house door, The dear old homestead, brown and grim, And heard the river's murmuring dir And saw the trees full-freighted, bright With fragrant blossoms, pink and white.

And as I stood in extacy, There came a friend who questioned me; A friend, alas, who long had lain Seneath the sod, in sun and rain; He said, "My friend, has life been fair se days, when you and I Watched shadows o'er the river fly?

Has fate been gentle, kind, to you? Have friends been faithful, lovers true, Have foes been honest in their hate? Your heart ne'er torn and desolate? With patient trust have you been blest? And then there came o'er sunny lawn me gloom, as when the dawn

Of stormy morning chills the sky, And all the blossoms seemed to die; The Susquehanna moaned complaint, My heart grew cold, my spirit faint, ast answer, knew I well, And all life's solemn story tell: confessions make for tasks ill-done, the clouds grew thicker o'er the sun.

Then answer made I, low and still Without volition, strength or will— "O, friend of mine, you cannot know How earthly trials vex one; so When I tell you all the pain, Of years misspent, you'll rise again To your bright home, and leave me here With heavier anguish, greater fear.

At best, I scarcely know the way My spirit-though with broken wing-And chained to earth, essays to sing; And sometimes I have clothed the po And fed the hungry; I am sure I never saw a heart's distress Unmoved, or with cold carelessness

Have passed the weak and weary by; But tears have wiped from many an eye Yet I have caused some tears to flow, Have brought to some hearts direful woe; Have wounded those I loved the most, And those most loved have often lost; And I have suffered deeper grief Than I could bring to your belief."

us I murmured on and or Till, glancing up, my friend had gone, And I was standing there alone, And I was standing there alone, Half-frozen like a granite stone; Disgusted at my weak attempt At self-excuse, my discontent, file strong, pure soul had flown away and left me there, with naught to say.

And then I wept such blinding tears, As ead hearts weep when crushing years of mingled misery and pain Press on them, like wild storms of rain; And while I mouned, in deep despair, I heard my name; and, glancing where A ray of sunshine flickered through The rich green leaves, all wet with dew,

I saw this motto, written clear, And read it, with a thrill of fear:
"A Christian heart, though full of grief, Knows where to look for sure reliet, Knows how to live, knows how to die, In hope of immortality." in hope of immortality." And then I woke and saw the light Shine from the East, clear, calm and bright

And knew that far and far away, The rippling Susquehanna lay, And the great farm-house, brown and old, To strangers long ago was sold; And knew the friend I thought was dead Was living, and the words he said
Were only fancies of the brain;
And yet, my heart felt smothered pain,

And tears were resting on my face, And life seemed such a weary race, I fain would stop, and rest for aye, Or till the dawning of that day When all the burdens shall be cast, Significant, that fitful dream.

MAY MYRTLE.

### Fuss and Feathers

In the AURAL of Sept. 27th, our friend Bon Ami comes with a great deal of "fuss and feathers," and assures us that he will try and bore the Circle and he succeeded admirably. In fact, it is characteristic of Bon Ami to do anvthing he undertakes with all his might.

However, in my judgment, if the Home you want to, a little plain truth is often about Frank's political honors," and then adds, "I am going to get ahead of Schoolma'am in spreading the news."
Oh, laws! talk of you, Bon, getting ahead of any one. Why, bless me, you could not get ahead of a colored cook. Don't mention it again, please don't.
Bon scarcely ever opens his mouth but
what he gets his foot in it.
He reminds me of some little fellows I

deer the place.

Against a tree, so firm he stood, the leader of the hunt,

The deer, confused when passing,—'twas his duty to confront.

The deer, winterolk him for a whitish tree, and member of the Kansas Legislature."

came to the State about three weeks before the last Legislature of Kansas was
chosen. Now, every member of the
Circle, save Bon Ami, knows a person is
not eligible to an office till he becomes The astute Judge C., on game laws' sore abuse, intent was he, they passed him round; his laws, they did not want to see.

Most lucky now, two glossy gobblers of the highland breed, in adverse course together fell—the Judge, he checked their speed.

The Judge's wit, it far surpassed the game laws' alow abuse,
The turkeys' heads together ties, and shet with bullet's use.

From that and day to this, no squirrel ever there has yet been seen,
Mor glossy turkies' heads, nor rodent's tail the legs between.

The Judge, a moral man was he, addicted not to use

A diabolic word, nor failing friends to much abuse;
On this occasion, still, his language failed in nicest choice,
The prayer-book's meekest lines, did not his angry soul rejoice;
Some aay, he swore damnation to the tur-

who has in advance declared he seldom, if ever, writes his honest views concerning any subject, (or something to that effect.) He remarks: "Nothing is a surer sign of an uncultivated mind than personal abuse, especially when addressing a clergyman." My dear sir, a clergyman will be held responsible for the advocacy of error; just as much so as the vilest beggar of the street, and must expect like censure. It was not so much the clergyman, as the position he has taken, that we assailed. Bon thinks we had no business discussing total prohibition, it being another question, and remarks: "The question was, having filled themselves up all the rest of the week with bad whisky, would St. Louisians be greatly injured by drinking wine and beer on Sunday? What a nice little aperture to crawl through. If, since that was the question, why did not that gentleman stick to it; here is his language: "The moderate use of beer and other liquors cannot be condemned, and the law that forbids their sale or use is if ever, writes his honest views concern other liquors cannot be condemned, and

the law that forbids their sale or use is merely penal in its effects." Now every one with a grain of common sense knows that was a thrust at prohibition. Just that was a thrust at prohibition. Just that position deteats all prohibition measures; consequently the gentleman was indirectly throwing his whole influence against such measures. His light and frivolous way of talking about the subject verifies the fact. Bon Ami says he has studied the question of prohibition and has arrived at different conclusions from Mr. Watson, and yet, he has no right to heap upon prohibition and has arrived at different conclusions from Mr. Watson, and yet, he has no right to heap upon him all the abusive epithets he has at his command. Oh, no! Bon never uses any epithets. Why, no, of course not; who ever heard of such a thing? And yet, Bon Ami knows he has used language concerning lady writers of the Circle that he would blush to look them in the face and use. If in company with them in a drawing-room he would not think of using such words, as it would be regarded as an insult. And yet he now parades himself before the members of the Circle as the very embodiment of culture and good breeding, and attempt to teach the Circle good manners. As well might a turkey-buzzard attempt to teach the nightingale to sing. But then he says the language of Fred and myself was ungrammatical. I have seen little fellows at play before now when anything did not go to suit them, "make faces" at their playmates and go off in a "hinf," Bon reminds me of these little fellows. When he has nothing more to say, he turns upon his opponent and "makes

Bon reminds me of these little fellows. When he has nothing more to say, he turns upon his opponent and "makes faces" at him, and cries out, "there now, you don't know as much about grammar as I do." Bon knows nothing concerning the acquirements of the members of the Circle in that direction, except what he sees in their writings, and if we are to thus judge, we must declare Bon's language, in that direction, to be very often guage, in that direction, to be very often extremely faulty. He evidently has about as great a conception of the meaning of tense in grammar as a baboon has of the-ology; and yet he essays to come into the Circle and teach us, not alone manners, but grammar. Will some one please hold my hat while I smile? my hat while I smile?
Our friend Watson comes again and denounces us as a liar (or its equivalent.)

denounces us as a mar (or us equivalents,) which caused us to laugh, and yet after all, it is sad indeed, especially as Bon Ami has taken the pains to come to the "rescue" and announced "the opponents of Mr. Watson assumed a mode of warfare which they know he cannot adopt without the loss of that dignity essential to a placemen." The question so to a clergymen." The question so presents itself, is it not now best to "call a halt" and sigh for the day to speedily come when the sacred prefix "Rev" shall not be so freely used? I have something to say to one or two oung must defer it till another letter.

FRANK. to say to one or two other members, but

Rest, Kansas.

### From an Old Maid.

Mr. Wa tson wrote on my name. I tried my very best to change my name before I wrote again, but—well, girls can't ask gentlemen to marry them, of course, not even if their name happens to be Jerusha Wiggius—which, thank goodness, mine isn't. Nina, the dear, good, sympathetic soul, wanted me to come, and that blessed Idyll, the sweetest woman in the world, asked after me, so here I am. Mr. Watson, like Satan in Paradise, and what are you going to do about it? Idyll thinks Bon Ami afraid of me, poor little me, who don't know scarcely anything, and never killed even a chicken in my life. But I'm death on snakes and spiders, and don't you forget it. To tell the square truth, measured off in sections like Dr. W.'s poetry, I really and truly have been trying to get married. There, now, you can scream and run away if

Circle can survive as much assinity as was exhibited in Bon's "little piece" in know very well that it's "woman's mission," and you know, too, just as well as I do, that an old maid is perfectly horrid, and that everybody pokes fun at hermal about Frank's political honors," and ber fault at all; but then, all the same, I just about standard or never will be just about an and never will be just about a survive was her fault at all; but then, all the same, I her fault at all; but then, all the same, I just abominate 'em, and never will be one if I can help it. Now I suppose you are all off in the corners snickering at me and saying, "Oh, that dreadful, awful girl!" But I tell you the matter is getting serious. I'm most twenty now, and Fred he—I don't like to tell it—but he don't like many more because I flirted just a tiny bit with a Chicago drummer. I wouldn't have cared, either—very much—if that hateful old drummer hadn't had a wife in Chicago. I didn't know that, of course, or I wouldn't have looked at him, but Fred did, and oh, my! he just thinks me an awful girl. I'm not, though, thinks me an awful girl. I'm not, though, I'm a very nice, good tempered, respectable girl for one who has been raised by a stepmother. I hope really—now think of it—that I haven't shocked anythink of it—that I haven't shocked any-body. I'm not a shocking style of girl at all, I merely tell things that all the other girls think and do, but then, they don't tell; they're too awfully nice for that. But, Mr. Editor, I must get my that. But, Mr. Edifor, I must get my Papa some dinner—I save the expense of a servant, so you see I am good for something, even if Fred didn't want to marry me. And by the way, Mr. Editor, please tell Dr. Watson not to write any more of that awful poetry about me. If he wants to have me arrested and put in jall, or whipped, or anything reasonable, I can stand it; but that poetry! oh, excuse me, please! Good-hve, everythody.

Good-bye, everybody. Thine ever, FANNY FROST. We wish it understood that the headline to this letter was not put there by Fanny Frost. The editor is responsible for that, but the truth must be told in the RURAL WORLD, though the heavens fall. When a young lady under twenty has an escapade with a Chicago 'drum mer that ends it. Poor Fred!!!

please!

Woman's Christian Temperance Union of

PRESIDENT, CLARA HOFFMAN. KANSAS CITY, MO.,

EVANGELISTIC DEPARTMENT. COL. COLMAN: To the officers and members of the local W. C. T. U. receipt of a letter from J. T. Hamby, Esq., of of Missouri—Beloved Sisters: Before commencing our winter's campaign commencing our winter's campaign for the cause of temperance, let let us discover, if possible, the weakness of our forces. What is the reason we have been thus far defeated by the liquor dealers? Why is it that the Lord hath sold us into the hands of our enemies? (Judges 6: 11). If we are the King's soldiers, we are resolutely and persistently marching under the King's orders. If we opinions determine the conduct, character, are the host of God, we are wearing the uniform of His saints. Again, if we are the followers of Jesus we are armed with such spiritual weapons, as a spiritual warfare demands. Let us examine ourselves and discern whether we are fulfilling the conditions of victory. Have fulfilling the conditions of victory. Have you fully surrendered your will to that of the commander? Will you forsake your own plans of attack and cheerfully obey His orders, however ridiculous they may seem in sight of men? Are you willing as was St. Paul to become a fool in the estimation of your neighbors. in the estimation of your neighbors, for the sake of advancing the kingdom of your Heavenly Leader? As a loyal sol-dler will you leave father and mother, husband or wife, children, reputation, homes and lands, to battle in the army? When the Holy Ghost fell upon the peo-ple (Acts 4: 32) no man said that aught he had was his own.

Joshua was expected to meditate in the

law day and night, and it was "not to de-part out of his mouth." So he was girt about with truth and prepared to resist the Canaanite. Dear sisters, are you the Canaanite. Dear sisters, are you strengthening yourselves by seeking counsel of the Word of God, and is it constantly on your lips? Again, are your feet shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace, in meekness instructing those that oppose total abstinence and prohibition? Do you possess the "mind which was in Christ?"—Phil. 2:5-11. Again, beloved sisters, may I ask if you have the Shield of Faith? Do the bright deliverances which God has given His people in past ages inspire you with His people in past ages inspire you with expectation of the conversion of mutti-tudes of sinners in the near future? As a prelude to these coming revivals, are you praying for the Christian Church that its backslidings may be healed and that it may renew its consecration to God? Have you enough faith in God's promises to engage in all prayer for all saints. (Eph. 6: 18).

As useful books to assist you in waither on God and renewing your strength.

ing on God and renewing your strength, I can most heartly recommend the writings of Hannah Whitall Smith and Frances Ridley Havergall. They are advertised in most of our religious news-

advertised in most of our religious newspapers.
Will you not, my dear sisters, in view of your Redeemer's claim upon you, will you not now set apart a day for prayer and Bible study, that you may learn to so abide in Christ, and His Word may so abide in you, that ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you.
(John 15: 7.) Yours, in the love and service of Jesus, and in the hope of His coming.

Mary M. CLARDY.
Supt. Evan. Dept. Mo., W. C. T. U.

### From Jennie Klaudhopper.

Seeing we have still another school-Dear old Home Circle: I'm awfully glad somebody thought of me when I was sick so dreadfully, and most died, just on account of that horrid acrostic Mr. Watson wrote on my name. I tried Mr. Watson wrote on my name. I tried apart but what one might call and pay marm, we thought we would throw in

as freely as if it was of the latest style. Circle can survive as much assinity as retreshing, just from its novelty. You was exhibited in Bon's "little piece" in that issue, it certainly ought to be styled a "veteran." He says "Schoolma'am came very near telling the Circle all control of the circle all the control of the circle all control of the circle all the the JENNIE KLAUDHOPPER.

> COL. COLMAN: I am only a little boy, and I have never written for a pa-per before, but I can plow and harrow, too, and did try to drill some wheat last fall, though I could not do it very fast. I have been snaring rabbits, but I have a gun and a dog and can shoot them now. I have saved a dollar which I enclose to you for the RURAL WORLD as a birth day present to my father, who thinks so much of the Rural World.
>
> We live on a prairle farm in Kansas, and have lots of stock, but I go to

school, am a member of a literary club, and not only doing all I can on the farm, but as well getting an education.

JEROME B. GOODRICH.

Come again, Jerome, the RURAL WORLD is not a bad literary school of it-

### CHAFF.

A man's conversation is a sure index to his mental capacity.—Herbert Spencer.

Slumber not in the tent in your columns The world is advancing; advance with it.

Tested by time. For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Price 25 cents.

Men are born with two eyes but with on tongue, in order that they should see twice what they say .- Colton. You can't judge of the value of a man by

his talk any more than you can judge of the value of the tree by its, bark. "I am truly thankful that I ever u senson's Celery and Chamomile Pills, for

they cured my periodical headache. Mrs. J. R. Paddison Point Caswell, N. C. 50 cts. at druggists. One should be careful not to carry any of his follies of youth into old age, for old age

has follies enough of its own It is against human nature to believe any people will persist in wrong and cruelty if they are permitted to enjoy their natural

rights. A Specific for Change of Life. We are in

during the change of life, it is a specific. Suggestive facts, truly. \$1.50 To think we are able, is almost to be so; to determine upon attainments, is frequently attainment itself. Thus earnest resolution

often seems to have about it almost ja savor of omnipotence.-Samuel Smiles. You have no right to spread abroad your opinions until you have done your utmost to be sure that they are true, because these

welfare, and happiness of men.-Minot J. A bridge over the Mississippi at New Orlean is a late project. The river is 2400 feet in width there, and very deep, but the plan is

for a bridge of seven spans, one a draw, each 300 feet in length, the piers to be piles in clus ters. The estimated cost is \$13,000,000.

### CORNS

WHY ANY ONE WILL SUFFER FROM CORN. when they can get a bottle of the "GERMA! CORN REMOVER"—a sure and painless remed for both Corns and Bunions—of any Druggist for in name and otherwise. Get the "GERMAN COR Remover." C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor ils Fation Street, New York. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP IMPROVES THE SKIN

### A SURE THING.

Baidness is only incurable when the hair roots are dead and absorbed, which is a rare condition. In nearly all cases they are simply torpid, and can be stimulated to put forth a new growth of hair by the use of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, the only preparation that cures baidness and restores youthful color to gray hair.

### Baldness Cured and Age Rejuvenated.

J. W. Hammond, Lake Preston, D. T., when he was but 40 years old found his hair growing gray. At 50, his hair and whiskers were entirely white. So they continued until he reached 60 years of age, when he began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, three bottles of which sufficed to restore their original rich, dark brown color.

MRS. AUGUST VALENTINE, of Buffalo.

N. Y., had become nearly bald, and though she made use of many of the so-called hair restorers, none had any effect.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR did what nothing else could do, and now the lady again how else could do, and now the lady again has a fine head of hair, thanks entirely to it.

else could do, and now the lady again has a fine head of hair, thanks entirely to it.

GEO. MAYER, Flatonia, Tezas, presented an apparently hopeless case. Baldness was hereditary in his family. By the time he was 23 years old he had carcely any hair left. One bottle of Wiscorrell was the was but 16."

Viscorrell began to fair. GEO. MAYER, FIGIORIO, 1223, presented an apparently hopeless case. Baldness was hereditary in his family. By the time he was 23 years old he had scarcely any hair left. One bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR started a soft, dawny growth all over his scalp, and in a few months his head was covered with soft, dark and abundant hair.

VIGOR restored the color it bore in youth, need so had she now has "na fine a head of hair as when she was but 16."

VINCENT JONES, Richmond, Ind., lost take of brain fever. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR brought out a new growth in a few weeks, and it speedily grew long and thick.

### Medicinal Virtues.

The rare medicinal powers, emolient, stimulative and tonic, possessed by AYER'S HAIR VIGOR enable it to cure speedily VIGOR speedily renders it pliant, soft, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Tetter-sores, Dandruff, Humors of various kinds, and other diseases of the scalp liable to cause baldness. It is not a dye, contains no coloring matter, and effects its rejuvenation of faded or gray hair simply by bring back the vigor of youth to the roots and color glands of the hair.

The wife of DR. V. S. LOYELAGE.

Ladies who have once made stall of

### A Toilet Luxury.

and color glands of the hair.

The wife of Dr. V. S. LOVELACE, Lovelace, Ky., had very bad Tetter Sores on her head. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR never after prefer any other hair-dressing, and many of them voluntarily offer such testimonials as the following, from Miss KATE ROSE, Ingerouan. Va., was cured of Scald-Head

The son of James N. Carter, Occoquan, Va., was cured of Scald-Head
by Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Herrer Boyd, Minneapolis, Minn.,
was cured by Ayer's Hair Vigor of
intolerable Itching of the Scalp.

### Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., [Analytical Chemists] LOWELL, MASS.

# PARSONS PURGATIVE PILLS

# Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Ne. gia, Rheumatiam. JOHNSON'S DYNE LINIMENT (for Internal and En City) will instantaneously relieve these to out of ten. Informatively cure nice lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moi Prevention is better than cure. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT CURES Influenza, Bleeding at the Lange Processing Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhosa. Byzantam. Bleeding at the Lange Processing Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhosa. Byzantam.

It is a well-known fact that most of the flores and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless: that Sheridan's Condition bowder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Softhing on Earler's will make hemselve the condition bowder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Softhing on Earler's Diese, one is associated in each paint of the condition of the conditio food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera, &c. Solder CHICKEN CHOLERA, Circulars free, I. S. 40.

### A GENTS WANTED STOCK-DOCTOR



PIPE ORGANS (25 STOPS) ONLY \$49.7

25 USEFUL STOPS, AS FOLLOWS:

with above ten (10) bringing forth, at command of the performer, most charming music, with beautiful orchetrial effect, from a mere whisper, as it sween, to a grand burst of harmony. Its BELODIOUS TONES, while using the full Organ, must be beard to be appreciated. Height St. 100 COLUMN Manual or Keyboard, Handsome Walnut ptacle for Book and Sheet Music, Lamp Stands, E-ows of Ismsense pewer, Steel Springs, &c. Right Knee Swell, by which the fail power of this Ory use of the knee, without remeving the ham

Dec. 13th 1883.

Washington, New Jersey. DANIEL'F. BEATTY,

ddress or Call upon the Manufacturer.



JOHN B. BLYHOLDER cialty. 2747 Franklin Av







ISAAC S. LEE, 717 Olive Street, St. Louis, Ma.

Henr (Wis.) of chee was r amount 87-8 r Sulp ple but ter. F slighter

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### Pairy. The

**Dairy Notes** 

Henry Bush, of the North Byron (Wis.) factory, sold nearly 12,000 pounds of cheese at 11 cents a pound. The lot was made during September. The amount of milk used was at the rate of 87-8 pounds to one pound of cured cheese.

Sulphuric acid, it is claimed, is a sim-Suppuric acid, it is claimed, is a simple but certain test for adulterated butter. Fresh, pure, yellow butter, by the slightest contact with sulphuric acid, turns almost a pure white, while oleomargarine made almost from tallow changes to a deep crimson red. When lard or other oils are used, the colors are diversified—showing all the colors of the rainbow. the rainbow.

A pleasing exhibition of fine dairy products was made at the New York state Fair by Major Alvord of Houghton Farm, Mountainville, N.Y. It consisted of bottled milk, butter, and specimens of fine fancy cheese—Brie, Neufchafel, D'Isiguy, American cream, and other sorts. It was a suggestive example of what can be done by American dairymen in this direction.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of Manchester, St. Louis county, is about to bring to his herd a large addition of Holstein cattle from the late importation by Jos. E. Miller, of Belleville, Ills. He will add about ten of these splendid animals to his herd as soon as he can provide the necessary buildings for them and St. necessary buildings for them, and St. necessary outdings for them, and St. Louis will have occasion no longer to send buyers elsewhere when wanting first-class Holstein stock. Mr. Campbell reports Mr. Miller's se-lection as first-class, all of them being heifers or heifer calves and the pick of

The Dairy says that sulphuric acid is s most effective antiseptic and anti-fer-ment, and may be produced by burning sulphur upon live coals upon a shovel, or a bed of coals carried into a stable with perfect safety. It will also be found an excellent method for freeing found an excellent method for freeing dairy rooms and cellars from the spores of mildew, which have a very injurious effect upon the milk and upon the buter or cheese made from milk that has been exposed to them. In fact, from constant prevalence of these spores, it might be useful to make a practice of tumigating dairies occasionally, especially after a bad, damp spell of weather during the summer. during the summer.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In our last letter we spoke of the advantages of a creamery at Godfrey. Since then Mr. Jarvis Whitmore, son of an Eastern capitalist, and nephew of J. Y. Sawyer, one of Godfrey's oldest and most successful farmers, has arrived and is makcessful farmers, has arrived and is making extensive preparations for building a creamery this winter which will make 300 to 400 pounds of butter daily; this creamer will be supplied with the best machinery procurable, and will probably be in running order by the 1st of June next. Mr. W. has already constructed a large "silo," with a capacity of 250 tons of ensilage, which is sufficient to keep forty cows six months. Mr. John Sawyer, Jr., opened his silo, (the first one built in Southern Illinois) a short time since, and found the ensilage in a perfect state of preservation. lage in a perfect state of preservation. The cows eat this food with avidity. The flow of milk was increased twenty-five per cent. during the first week that they were fed with ensilage. The open-

they were fed with ensilage. The opening of the "silo" drew a large crowd of interested farmers, who after a careful examination declared their intention to build "silos."

Mr. Samuel Waggoner, living a short distance from Godfrey, has taken this year 1000 lbs of honey from thirty-five colonies of bees; this he sold readily at 15 cents per pound. Mr. W uses the "Centennial bee hive." manufuctured by Elvin Armstrong. These he considers the best bee hive for the money in use.

Godfrey, Illinois, Dec. 5th, 1833. Godfrey, Illinois, Dec. 5th, 1833.

EDITOR COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD I saw a copy of your paper a few days ago and was so well pleased with it that I thought I would subscribe for it for one I thought I would subscribe for it for one year. I want to get all the information I can in regard to Jersey Cattle. I saw in your sale notice of Jerseys some thoroughbreds not subject to registry. I do not understand it. I thought all thoroughbreds were subject to registry Please explain. Enclosed please find one dollar for a year's subscription; send

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sey.

"Mercedes 3d" arrived at Lakeside hursday, the 22nd, and is now permanently located, with many other highed Holsteins, and will be at all times addy for inspection by all visitors who will be welcome.

Dairyling in Pennsylvania is in a probnently located, with many other high-bred Holsteins, and will be at all times ready for inspection by all visitors who will be welcome.

Dairying in Pennsylvania is in a pros perous condition, and does not seem to suffer from competition with "cheap" Western products. The Germantown Telegraph says of Chester county: "The dairies of the county are producing a large quantity of milk, and some of the creameries are receiving more than they rarge quantity of milk, and some of the creameries are receiving more than they can conveniently handle. The Oakland creamery, one of the largest, is receiving between 9,000 and 10,000 pounds of milk daily, out of which are made about 325 pounds of butter and seventeen cheeses per day. The Fairmount creamery is per day. The Fairmount creamery is receiving 16,000 pounds of milk daily, and last month paid 3 3-4 cents per quart. In consequence of the large quantity of butter made, the selling price has fallen considerably. Our farmers are retailing choice grass prints in the Philadelphia markets at 30 cents per pound." This shows too the value of a good market as well as of fine goods. Elgin creamery of choice qualities has been selling at 20 to 21 cents.

Our market reports do not evidence this disparity in values, and we are disposed to doubt its accuracy .- [ED. RU-RAL WORLD.

The spread of the creamery system is only just beginning. When every town has its creamery, these will number thousands in every State, and if the same idea prevail everywhere that prevails in Kansas, it will not be long before every fermer will have a creamery in such to Kansas, it will not be long before every farmer will have a creamery in sight of his homestead. We read in a Kansas paper that at Lyons, in Rice county, Kansas, there has just been organized a joint stock company, with a capital of \$3,750, to build and operate a creamery. The machinery has been ordered, and butter making is to begin in a very short time. The capacity of the works will be 1,200 pounds of butter per day. A paper at Sterling, which is in the same county, says that unless Sterling gets a creamery at work, the Lyons folks will take the cream from all around them, and farmers who sell the cream to an establishment who sell the cream to an establishment will go to that point to get their pay when due, and naturally will spend their money in the place where the creamery is located. Sterling, to protect her trade.

must have a creamery.

And the creamery system is bound to spread when it is discovered now the business of a town or village is increased by one of these institutions; and this effect actually results, because the farmer's income is almost doubled by a creamery, and he has more money to spend, and that naturally makes him find out new wants.

### Farmers' Meeting by the State Board of Agriculture.

culture.

The State Board of Agriculture will hold a Farmers' Institute meeting at Higginsville, by invitation of Lafayette County Grange, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 18th and 19th.

The first session will be held on Tuesday, at 10 a. m., and continue afternoon and evening to afternoon of 19th. Practical farm talks will be given. Professor S. A. Knapp, of the Iowa Agricultural College, and Geo. Lawrence Esq., of Wisconsin, will discuss the creamery system of butter-making. The president of the Board, Hon. John Walker, will review the "Progress of Agriculture." Prof. S. M. Tracy, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, will give a horticultural talk.

Hon E. C. More, M. F. Dond and the

horticultural talk.

Hon. E. C. More, M. F. Doud and the Secretary will be present and give addresses. Among other topics that will be presented are system of farming for success; stock feeding, breeding and improvement of farm crops, tarm life, and other subjects that may arise by special

Dr. S. S. Laws, L.L. D., President of the State University of Missouri, by special request of the County Grange, will be present and take part in the proceed-

to my address. WILLIAM I. S., and thoroughbred Jerseys are eligible for registry providing their pedgrees can already on the position of the providing their pedgrees can already on the pedgrees and left in control of the providing their pedgrees can already on the pedgrees and left in control of the providing their pedgrees can already on the pedgrees and left in control of the pedgrees and left in control of the providing their pedgrees can already of the pedgrees and left in control of the providing their pedgrees can already of the providing their pedgrees can already of the pedgrees and left in control of the providing their pedgrees can already of the pedgrees can already of the pedgrees and left in control of the providing their pedgrees can already of the pedgrees can already of the pedgrees can already of the pedgrees and left in control of the providing their pedgrees can be paid \$800 per head. But John Brown and the paid \$800 per head. But John Br 4300, the highest price ever paid for a Holstein.

The recent record of "Mercedes," in competition for the Breeders' Gazette's Challenge Cup, in which she vanquished her Jersey; competitors and raised the record higher than ever before reached, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. Her yield for 30 consecutive days was 99 lbs. 61-2 ozs. of uasaited butter.

"Mercedes 3d" is a grand-daughter, through her sire, of the well known cow. "Aegis," so long one of the prominent members of the Lakeside herd and whose milk record is only fourth in the list of milk records. The greatest yield, so list of milk records. The greatest yield so whose milk records only fourth in the list of milk records. The greatest yield of milk records are an angle on the prominent members of the Lakeside herd and whose milk record is only fourth in the list of milk records. The greatest yield, so with the above result. There were three doors in the above result. There were three cows of the prominent members of the Lakeside herd and whose milk records only fourth in the list of milk records. The greatest yield, so like the widder is very much distented and the work of the manufacture of the mouth of the milk records are an angle of the ancestry of the case given, all died of milk records. The greatest yield of milk records are an angle of the ancestry of the case given all died of milk records are an angle of the ancestry of the case given, all died of milk records are an angle of the ancestry of the case given, all died of the ancestry of the case given, all died of the ancestry of the case given all died of the ancestry of the case given. All died of the milk record is only fourth in the list of milk records. The greatest yield, of milk records are an angle of the ancestry of the case given. All died of milk record is only fourth in the list of milk records. The greatest yield of milk records is only fourth in the list of milk records. The greatest yield of milk records are an angle of the prominent members of the Lakeside herd and t

Long and difficult parturition is as pre-ventable as any other abnormal per-formance of the ordinary functions of nature, but it does not consist in excessive feeding and forcing for milk production to the time of calving by any means; and those who are crowding their animals for any particular purpose may bear this in mind. To stop milking two months, or even more before parti-rition is natural; to do it at least that length of time is both natural and philosophical. Apart from this, however, we can recommend a laxtaive diet for at least two months before calving and as perfect rest and quiet as can be had.

### Poor Economy.

Judging from the way the vast majority of the dairy farmers produce milk, we should have to conclude that the most of them think we are "gassing" when we aver that cows can be kept right up to a full flow of milk (less, of course, the natural decrease caused by gestation), by a persistent, liberal feeding. Hence those stubborn things callgestation), by a persistent, ineral feeding. Hence those stubborn things called facts are always in point. We gave, not long since, the record made by Mr. Geo. B. Ingersoll's 27 cows, from Aug. 9th to Sept. 9th—30 days—the time embraced in one sale, showing they gave over 25 lbs. per cow per day. We now give from the same 27 cows the record of the next 37 days, to Oct. 16th, which was the next 37 days, to Oct. 16th, which was 22,605 lbs., or 22, 63-100 lbs. per day per

We have patrons with just as good cows, just as good farms, naturally, but have not been used for dairying so long, and did not average, the same days, twelve pounds per cow. The men who own them knew too much to attempt to run a 10-horse power threshing ma-chine with five horses; but don't seem chine with two horses; but don't seem to realize that they lose money in running a milk-making machine at only half its speed and power. Milk is food transmitted by the cow. She has no other mission than this on earth, except to produce offspring to continue the existence of her species. The more you can get one machine to do and preserve istence of ner species. The more you can get one machine to do and preserve it in a healthy condition, the more net profit. A farmer might as well have two plows for one team as to have two cows to eat what one ought to consume. Downright disbelief of patent facts is what alls the immense majority of the keepers of cows—they think the liberal feed judiciously given is lost, or, if not quite that, that it is worth more to sell; when the solemn, gospel truth is, that the cow is the best purchaser of all the coarser grains the farm can be made to produce. The most successful dairy farmers are those who never sell the coarse grain raised, but are often buying till they get their farms in a high state of fertility. The skeptical farmers say they do it because they are rich; but the bottom truth is they are rich because they do it.—Cedarburg News.

### Che Pig Pen.

W. W. Beazley, of Columbia, Mo., was in the city last week with a load of 59 hogs that averaged a little over 200 lbs., for which he got 4 3-4 cents. They were poor in flesh, and he wanted to part with them because of the scarcity of corn. Many wil', we fear, have to do likewise.

### Fatal Disease Among Hogs.

DECATUR, ILL.-Seventy-three eighty hogs belonging to Robert Moore, living near Niantic, have died within the past ten days. He still has 120 hogs left in his bunch. They are dying off at the rate of three to five a night. The disease

"On the first of Oct. we divided six was alive. I shall put my bees in the pigs, of the same litter, into two lots of cellar this fall, and next summer I will three each, they being of the same not allow them to swarm naturally, but weight and thrift—225 lbs. each lot—placing them in separate pens. Lot No. swarms.

I was fed upon corn-meal, soaked about Now, some one will say: "Oh! I am In addition to the above we may add that milk, or parturition fever, may be prevented by a proper course of feeding the and handling before calving. And just here and now we may say that the rule holds good with all the animal creation.

Long and difficult parturition is as a real way.

This experiment continued until the This experiment continued until the 8th of January, or 100 days. Lot No. 1 consumed 2,111 lbs. of meal and gained 420 lbs—average 140 lbs. each. Lot No. 2 consumed 2,040 lbs. and gained 600 lbs.—average 200 lbs. each. This gives 11 pounds gain for one bushel of meal by lot No 1; and 16.47 lbs. gain, for a bushel of meal, by lot No. 2. Lot 1, ate on an average, 7.04 lbs. per day and gained 1.40 lbs. Lot 2 ate on an average, 6.80 lbs. of meal per day, and gained 2 lbs. Another feeder may be quoted as follows:

Another reeder may be quoted lows:

"Generally, there is more advantage in cooking food for hogs that are being fattened than for other animals. Hogs require a larger variety of feed than most animals do. Many kinds of feed that are of great value to hogs should be cooked animals do. Many kinds of feed that are of great value to hogs should be cooked before they are fed. Among them are potatoes, turnips, apples, pumpkins and squashes. These aricles are highly valuable as condiments and appetizers. They may not produce much fat, but they will make the pigs eat more, and to digest what they eat better. Hogs that get a very great variety of food when they run at large generally tire of one kind when they are kept in confinement. Hogs that are ted on corn alone will keep up their appetite for it better if they have an occasional feed of that which is cooked. A Kentucky feeder who had been very successful in raising which is cooked. A Kentucky feeder who had been very successful in raising hogs for the market stated that the cause of his success was chiefly owing to the course he pursued in the preparation of the food for them. He usually purchased large numbers of hogs that had been accustomed to run at large till they were of large "size. He commenced to fatten them by turning them into fields of lodged grain. As corn header inches he lodged grain. lodged grain. As corn became ripe he fea it to them at first on the ear. His observation was that their teeth soon gave them pain, and that they as a consequence ate less corn than was desira-ble. Hs accordingly of the less than was ble. Hs accordingly changed their food, first to corn-meal, and then to corn-meal that had been cooked. By adopting that course they continued to eat heartly and digest their food."

### Cough in Pigs.

This is most frequently due to cold and wet; but is also one of the symptoms present when the animals are wormy; and coughing accompanies all disorders or diseases of the organs of breathing, whether these are of a malignant or complicated nature or not. Hence, to advise any special course of treatment, from the only information that the anifrom the only information that the animals are coughing, is impossible. When due to exposure, and it is a simple catarrhal affection, provide dry, comfortable and well ventilated housing; also change the diet. Give to each pig, morning and evening, half a drachm each of sulphuret of antimony and camphor, and one drachm of powdered liquorice root, mixed with a little molasses and placed upon the root of the lasses and placed upon the root of the tongue. If the cough is due to worms, flower of sulphur may be mixed among gruel or other sloppy food. For pigs under three months old, a teaspoonful is under three months old, a teaspoonful is a dose, and for older ones from a desert-spoon to a tablespoonful. It may be given four days in succession. morning and evening, and repeated every other week, so long as needed only. Give sour milk, buttermilk, with sliced, raw onions, celery tops, acorns. Avoid stagnant and putrid water. Swine should always have access to charcoal, cinders, salt, which should be supplied separately in some convenient sheltered corner.—

Pratric Farmer.

Che Apiary

Fattening Hogs.

Col. Colman: The sound and evening sesting the state of the disease.

Fattening Hogs.

Col. Colman: I am a constant readers to the ladies also will be the creament of the control of the ladies also will be the creament of the ladies also will be the control of the ladies also will be the creament of the ladies also will be ladied to the ladies also will be the creament of the ladies also will be the creament of the ladies also will be ladied the ladies also will be ladied to the ladies also will

swarms.

Now, some one will say: "Oh! I am so afraid of bees!" Well, just so sure as a person is afraid of bees, they will sting him. Don't run and strike at them; just stand still and let them fly around, and meal, thoroughly cooked, and fed luke warm, ad libitum, with a lock of clover-hay.

This experiment continued until the when he is two rods from the hive, whereas I can sit in front of the hive that has the little black bees in it for thirty minutes, without being stung. Pa does not sell much honey, for we all like to eat it, and we use some medicinally. eat it, and we use some medicinally. If any of the cousins have good old Dutch mothers, they will make use of it in some way. An excellent cough sirup is made of honey, and the best poultices for carbuncles and boils are made of flour, mixed with honey, to make it stick to the rags. JNO. P. CONFER. Greene Co., O.

### Bee-Keeping for Boys.

Boys on the farm can lay by a nice little sum of money every year by keeping a few swarms of bees. Quinby, one of the best authorities on bees we have ever had in this country, says that a stock of bees is better than a hundred dollars out at interest. If they are properly taken care of there is no doubt of it; ten dollars a stock is a very reasonable estimate of profit on every stock in a well conducted apiary. Every farmer's boy should have a stock of bees to work with and use the proceeds as he sees proper; let him get to begin with a small stock in a impovable comb-hive, he will soon become interested and when this is ac-Boys on the farm can lay by a nice become interested and when this is ac complished, half the battle is won, for he will seek for and find all information necessary for successfully managing them.

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AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority ever all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SFREDY and FEB-MANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in ne case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller deses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a esthartic medicine, after having taken three or four doese of the Tonic, a single dose of EULL'S VEGSTABLE FAMILY FILLS will be sufficient.

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### Che Stock Bards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market. The receipts and shipments for the week anding at 11 a. m. to-day were as follows: RECEIPTS.

Thursday Friday Saturday Monday Tuesday Wednesday	105 950 1100	Hogs. 9640 4055 1474 8401 7797 10682	Sheep. 1129 307 300 1100 805 2253	Horses and mules. 7 105 64 104 101 114
Total	6,177	39,049	5,959	495
Last week	7,200	44,100	6,855	441

SHIPMENTS. 2978 4057 2661 3716 551 713

14,674 3,989 4,527 2,148 443 599 3,906 CATTLE—The receipts have been fair this week, the general turn of the market bouy ant and the movement active to the extent of the supply, with an advance of 10 to 15c for heavy shippers and exporters, while medi-um and fair to good were strongly maintained. Common and inferior however, ruling slow but without material change in values. The most marked change during the week was the decline in all descriptions of butchers' stuff, which fell off about 10c per 100 hs, all grades and descriptions being affected alike. Later, however, more strength was exhibited but the reduction was only partialexhibited but the reduction was only partially removed. With this exception the general market for the week has been equal to any of its predecessors, and in some respects an improvement, noticably the number of really good heavy cattle, while the number of light and medium weight steers, has been largely in excess of any previous week for a largely in excess of any previous week for a nth or two. As a result, the movement each day was active and holders found little or no difficulty in making sales. Business moving along swiftly stimulated by the eager demand on buyers' part, and the reasonable views of salesmen, who showed less disposi-tion to bull prices upon every favorable opportunity, as has characterized them hereto fore. Eastern buyers took hold whenever the arrivals were sufficiently plentiful and came up to their requirements in quality. When suchiwas the case, transfers were large and made at a range from \$5 8066 05 for 1300 to 1400 h steers; \$5 4065 05 for 1200 hs, and \$4 @5 25 for 1000 hs and upwards. In this connection, Hunter, Evans & Co., in their late circular, give the following good advice to shippers and others: "We are of the opin-ion there will be a wider difference in the next 10 or 15 days, as all markets want better cattle during the holidays than at other times. Those having such cattle should have them on the market between the 10th and 20th as buyers like to make their selections some days before Christmas." Of butchers' stuff there was a large run, and the most of the arrivals being of a common description, buy-ers succeeded in getting them off a little; straight lots of steers and really choice cows

The closing day witnessed a very strong and active market. Offerings only fair but the number of really good heavy steers was unusually liberal, so buyers were enabled to fill their orders without difficulty. Sales to shippers were made at \$5 40@5 65 for fair and as high as \$6 35 for really good smooth steers of over 1300 bs. Butchers bought freely and like shippers paid stronger prices as the sales given below will show. One or two Christ-mas bullecks were offered during the day and sales were made, one bringing \$6.75 and another \$8.50, the former weighing over 1600 Bs, and the latter which was bought by a Cleveland shipper, over 1700 Bs. Quotations strong at the following:

holding up pretty well, the former bringing from \$404 70, and the latter \$3.5004; while mixed sold all the way from \$3.2508 38. 010 cows, yearlings, etc. were very dull and sold

cows, yearings, etc. were very dull and sold at most any figure buyers would venture to offer. The run of Texas cattle was light but generally of good quality and sold rapidly at \$3 5004 13% for steers, \$4 25 for good oxen, and \$3 40 for cows. Southwest cows were well represented and brought from \$3 5004 60 for steers, \$3 3503 65 for mixed and \$3 5004 25 for stockers. The demand for stock and

for stockers. The demand for stock and feeding steers still continues and would bring from \$3 50@4 25 readily.

Fair to good Colorado steers 4 00 @ 5 40
Southwest steers 3 75 @ 4 85
Grass Indian steers 3 40 @ 4 40
Grass Texans 3 00 @ 4 25
Light to good stockers 3 50 @ 3 75
Fair to good feeders 3 75 @ 4 25
Fair to good feeders
Scalawags of any kind 2 50 @ 2 75
Milch cows with calves 25 00 @ 60 00
Veal calves 6 00 @ 13 00
Representative sales:
32 native steers
19 natve steers 5 90
19 natve steers
72 native steers 1907 A 35
70 native butchers 863 4 25
14 native butchers
18 native butchers
34 native butchers
10 natiue butceers 875 4 25
19 native butchers 947 4 85
19 native butchers
17 native butchers
'15 native cows and helfers1074 3 50
alk notive onw and heifers 000 0 00
11 native cows 1082 3 75
32 native cows 1013 4 00
67 Texas steers 884 4 50

The market broke largely to-day under large receipts. A pressure to sell and unfavorable reports from other markets. Packers were backward in taking hold and bld 40c below yesterday's prices. Shippers, however, bought freely, paying \$4 7505 00 in the ex-ference for lights, bulk at \$4 8004 50, and \$5 600 \$ 70 for mixed packing. Heavies were very slow and the best bid made was only \$5 75, fully 25c below the tops the day before.

HOGS.—Receipts for the past week were the heaviest of the season, and yet prices CABBAGE—Scarce and firm at \$4 \(\psi\$ crate on have advanced largely. Although the weather has been warm it has had but little apparent effect upon the movement, packers and other buyers taking hold freely, so anxious were they that when the receipts proved anyways light holders readily obtained any advance they asked, and at this writing packers grades are fully 50e higher and other grades in proportion. The following summary of the week's market will show how this came about. The opening day was active, the receipts large, and heavy hogs 5 to 10 cents higher, while lights were stronger. Shippers burchased with great freedom and forced packers to pay their figures; the ruling prices being \$5 1585 35 for choice packing and heavy shippers. Mixed to good packing, \$4 7085 10; Yorkers \$4 6084 70. Friday the market was again very brisk and prices stiff and a shade stronger. Packing 4 7085 15; for mixed to good extra heavy \$5 50; Yorkers.

\*\*CABBAGE—Scarce and firm at \$4 \(\psi\$ crate on orders. WHITE BEANS—Slow and easy. Country at \$1 55 to \$100 for medium and \$282 10 for medium and \$282 10

\$4 80@4 80, and butchers' to heavy shippers, \$5 1565 40. Saturday supply small and sold early at strong prices. Packing \$4 8005 15; lights nominal and heavies \$5 2005 40 Mon-day the supply was again small, advices favorable, provisions higher and weather cooler. As a result prices advanced largely, heav-les selling at fully 25c higher; packers paying \$5 1005 50, and Philadelphias being bid as high as \$5 65. Shippers and butchers were shut out entirely. Speculaiors and packers enjoying all on sale, and the former selling out to packers at a profit. Tuesday, higher by 40c, packers and speculators the only buy-ers, others being shut out by the strong prices asked. Sales made at \$5 25@6 in the extreme for mixed to choice heavies. York ers held at \$5, and medium weights 5 60@5 75. Some Indiana hogs brought \$5@5 45.

Representative	sales:			
417\$5	60 :	70	951	\$5 50
77 5	60	19	175	4 90
52 5	70	11	189	4 25
53 5	70		131	
62 5	65		181	
58 5			164	
64 5			113	
46 5	65	84	250	5 65
SHEEP-A fair	trade	was he	d during	the

week on butchers and local dealers account and prices were well maintained, but there was no improvement in the general market nor is any looked for until after the holidays. A few strictly prime might sell readily and well, but common are not wanted even at the low prices current, and only tend to depress the market still more. Receipts East have been excessive and the markets are de-moralized with low prices. Steady any without material change. Some

prime fat withers brought \$4 40, but other grades slow at quotations which are as follows: Common to medium \$2@3 10; fair to good \$3 25@3 50; prime \$3 56@4; extra fat wethers \$4 25 @4 40; stockers \$2@2 65; Texans

### Horses and Mules.

There was no change of any consequence in either of these markets. The arrivals were comparatively small and not adequate to meet the requirements of buyers who were well represented. Plugs and common horser ruled slow and somewhat easier, but driver and good streeters were steady and sold readily at quotations. Mules were wanted. especially good blocky animals. [Old and common mules dull and weak. HORSES.

-	Heavy drait	1100mm.220	10
1	Drivers	125@200	W
d	Streeters	95@135	t
d	Southern	60@105	t
	Saddlers	110@170	1
	Plugs	50@ 80	I
	MULES.		100
١	13 to 13% hands,4 to 8 years old	75@ 96	1
ĸ.		85@110	T
		110@130	8
	15% hands, 4 to 8 years old extra	130@150	t
8	TO TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP	150@180	1
,	Old mules	35@ 85	8

### GENERAL MARKET.

FLOUR-Was without any marked change Throughout the greater part of the week the movement was slow and prices weak and in buyers' favor, so much so in fact that sales men were obliged to grant concessions in making large transfers. During the close the strength shown in grains has had some effect and on this the closing day values are firmer and the market generally improved. We quote market limits as follows: Fine, \$220@235, Superfine, \$245@260, X \$265@285, XX \$295@310, XXX \$335@350, family \$385@400, choice \$435@450, and fancy to extra \$480@525.

WHEAT—Received into elevators during week 242,094 bu; withdrawn 467,930 bu. Wheat continues to occupy a secondary place in speculators' minds. Orders were few and local traders only entered the market occasionally. The advance elsewhere, firmer cables, and a better demand abroad, helped and a better demand abroad, helped strengthen the market, but the firmness of corn was the chief factor in putting up prices. Grades were steady and in good demand by miller's and shipper's, good and fancy samples higher in sympathy with grades. In futures, January and May were the favorite deals. Cash prices closed to day as follows: No. 2 red \$100%@101, 101%; bid no 3 do. reje ed 70% b. January sold from \$102%@108% and May \$1 11% closing 1 10%.

CORN—Received into elevators during week, 383,500 bushels; withdrawn, 234,463 bushels. Grades active, and advancing more or less each day. No. 2 mixed wanted for shipment, while millers took all the white mixed offered, the two grades going to ship-pers and local buyers. Samples scarce and strong with a good idemand. Futures were booming, being wildly excited and advancing largely. The excitement was very intense at times, and the rumors of a corner in Chicago for December and January, had the shorts worked up to a high pitch. January, May and December were the most operated in. To-day cash prices were, No. 2 mixed 48% @49, 48% bid. No. 2 white-mixed 49 bid, rejected do 44 bid, rejected 40@40%. Futures closed at 50@ 50%c for January; 48 % for December, and 55% for May.

OATS—Received into elevators during week, 127,780 bushels; withdrawn, 15,215 bushels. Grades have been in active request by speculators, shippers and local dealers and prices have advanced a little each day Samples were in good demand from feeders and likewise higher, while futures were very active and a large movement was had a largely higher values. Cash closed 31% @32 fo No. 2, rejected, 30%@31c. Futures, 31% bid for December: 32% for January, and 36% for

May.

HAY—Receivers claimed that Monday was the dullest experienced for a long time past, and in order to make sales concessions had to be made—even the best of the offerings meeting slow takers. sales: East side—2 cars low mixed \$7.68, 2 prime do \$9.69 50, 2 prime timothy \$10, 1 fancy do \$12; this side—3 common mixed \$8, 1 at \$9, 2 prime do \$9.75 00, 2 toloice at \$13.00 15 0, 2 at \$14. HEMP—Supply light and demand limited—but market firm at quotations: Undressed \$75 to \$11.00 \$4 to \$10.00 \$4 t

bu. CABBAGE—Scarce and firm at \$4 \ crate on

Also the following:
J. B. McDonald, Sam
Gamble, J. W. Knox, of
California; Dr.Kerr, Ky;
L.C.Chase and Col. Taty,
Boston; W. C. France,
R. C. Pate, J. D. Lucas,
Port Leonard, St.Louis;
G. W. E. Dorsey, W.Marlow, Judge Kinney, Neb:

GRASS SEEDS.—Clover in demand and firm at \$55005 60—extra clean bright at \$575 timothy quiet at \$1041 20 for low to fair to \$130 for prime; redtop dull at 30050c; others nominal. Sales: Timothy—244 sks (slightly clover mixed) at \$124, 120 sks at \$128; clover—21 aks (dirty) at \$55.0—\$560 bld for a lot of fair to arrive; redtop: 100 sks low grade at 30c.

HEMP SEED—Scarce and firm at \$1,75@1 90 latter for prime clean only. Sale small lot

niater for prime clean only. Sale small lot at \$190.

FLAXSEED—Scarce and firm at \$137@138.

Sale part car at \$138, 1 car at \$137.

COTTON SEED—Easy at \$14 \$7 ton.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady at \$175 for prime, and \$165 for rejected. Sales: 1 car at \$175, purt car at \$150 and \$175.

BROOM C RN.—Quiet; offerings liberal, but little or no demand just now. We quote short, crooked and low grade at \$2,636, prime to choice 4% 466.

HONET—Choice comb in good request at 14015e \$75 h small packages; strained and extracted 6% 467%.

BEESWAX—Salable at 28c for prime.

SALT—Quote domestic at \$130@125 \$7 bbl East side, \$125@130 this side: G A. \$115@130 \$75 sec.

recently lot of the available in an excessor of foreign wools.

Quiet in scant supply; choice unwashed in best request and stronger. We quote: Tub-washed—choice at 34c, fair do at 31633c, dingy and low 27630c; unwashed—choice bright medium 24624½c, fair do 22628c, low grades 16619c, bright light fine 21622c, heavy do 16619c, choice fail clip Texas at 22c—poorer do from 18 to 20c; Kansas at 15 c for heavy fine to 23c for bright medium—carpet stock 14615c. Black, burry and clotted sell at 5c to 10c; w 18 less than labove figures. Sale 5 sks Mississippi 100se at 22½c.

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pharmacy.

ONLY by the use of this remedy is it only by the use of this remedy is it corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the destructive taint to posterity.

THOROUGHLY effective renovation of the destructive taint to posterity.

include not only the removal of cor-ruption from the blood, but its enrich-ment and the strengthening of the

RELIABLE witnesses, all over the work is better accomplished by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA than by any other

SARSAPARILLA than by any other remedy.

BLOOD class is made pure, and blood weakened through diminution of the red corpuscles is made strong, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PURIFYING the blood and building pure in serious cases, but benefit will be derived from the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. more speedily than from anything else.

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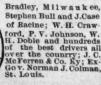
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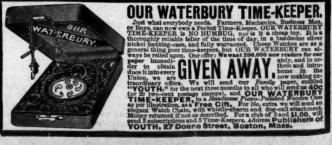
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